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Press & Tribune.
CHICAGO.

The Canal Check Fraud—Testimony before the Grand Jury.

We publish this morning, on the second page, a portion of the testimony given before the Grand Jury of the Circuit Court of Sangamon County, in the matter of the Canal Check Fraud, and shall give the remainder in our next issue. When this subject was before the Investigating Committee appointed by the Senate, one of the editors of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE was in constant attendance upon its sessions, and furnished through these columns a full and succinct statement of every fact proved in connection with the transaction. The verbatim report, as afterwards published, contained no new point, no additional light, and was withal so voluminous that not one man in a thousand would undertake its perusal. The people of Illinois have formed their opinions both as to the fraud and the guilty party almost exclusively upon the articles published in this paper at the time the investigation was in progress. Of the character of this testimony taken subsequently before the Grand Jury, we of course were not at liberty to apprise our readers. We have, therefore, waited patiently for its official publication, and now give it to the public at the earliest moment after its reception, believing that, as in the case of the testimony before the Senate Committee, the readers of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE will be the first to see it. In the course of a month we shall expect it to appear in the columns of the *Democrat*, accompanied by Wentworth's stereotyped lie that no other paper in the State dares publish it.

PARMA.

The revolution in the Duchy of Parma, the flight of the reigning Duchess, and the proclamation of the municipality for King Victor Emmanuel, are among the most important of the great events in Italy. Parma, though one of the smallest, is the most densely populated state in Europe. The reigning house are Spanish Bourbons, remote cousins to the royal family of Naples. The Duke, Robert I., is an infant under the guardianship of his mother, who is a French princess, daughter of the late Duke of Berry.

Bergamo.

The city of Bergamo, which our dispatches state has been entered victoriously by Garibaldi, is one of the largest towns of Lombardy, containing nearly twice the population of Como, situated 30 miles north-east of Milan. It therefore marks the extreme eastern point reached by the allied forces in Lombardy proper at our latest advices. It is one of the most picturesque cities in Northern Italy, being built upon a lofty hill, the view from which commands Como and the mountains on the north-west, and the level plain of Lombardy on the south. The main street winds up and around the hill. Among the public buildings of Bergamo are the beautiful church of Santa Agostano—the finest specimen of the Venetian-Gothic style in Northern Italy—a cathedral, 12 monasteries, 10 nunneries and a large town hall. It also contains a statue of Tasso, whom the citizens claim as a native of their town. It was also the birthplace of the great composer Donizetti. The population of Bergamo is now about 35,000.

During the height of the power of Venice, Bergamo was a dependency of that Republic. Its position adapts it peculiarly for defensive operations; and under the Venetians it was one of the strongest fortresses in Italy.

A New Agent's Statement.

S. A. Silver & Co., are News Agents at Centralia and furnish passengers on the Southern Division of the Illinois Central Railroad with papers, periodicals and other reading matter. They write to us saying, "that the statement of a correspondent is untrue that the Daily PRESS AND TRIBUNE is not carried on the trains which they supply with papers, but on the contrary, that 100 copies a day are purchased. We purchase that the supply is not equal to the demand, and consequently many travelers failing to obtain the paper come to the conclusion that none are sold on the Southern portion of the road. Passengers on the down trains probably purchase most or all that are ordered, leaving few or none for those coming North. If this be the fact, the remedy is simple. Three-fourths of all the people who buy Chicago papers, on trains, prefer the PRESS AND TRIBUNE, which will account for this "runing short" sooner than the others."

The Hungarians at Genoa.

George Klapka, the renowned Hungarian general, who defeated the Austrian armies under Windischgratz, Welden and Haynau so often and so brilliantly in the war of Hungarian Independence, and who was and is still regarded by all military men as the best chief of all military revolutionary leaders in Europe, is now, as French and Sardinian papers and German and English correspondents announce, at Genoa, occupied to from and drill the first battalion, which will probably be the nucleus of a *corps d'armee* to be composed and filled principally of the "rank of file" of the army. This fact, prospected by one of our correspondents some weeks ago, and then doubted by some of our contemporaries, is not only most significant of the intentions of the French Emperor, but will probably be still more important by its strategical and political consequences. After the battle of Montebello, only twenty-five prisoners were sent to Marseilles, and the rest, to the 7,414, were the Parisian people a show of victory, so necessary and so useful to keep up the warlike spirit of the French nation. The rest have been remitted at Genoa, and almost all of them entered voluntarily the battalion of Klapka. Hungarian, Polish and German refugees, patriots from all parts—from Malta, from England and the Ionian Islands, from Turkey and Egypt, and even from the interior of Asia, and from our six-Atlantic shores, will fill up rapidly the ranks of the corps of Klapka, and we will have in some weeks the curious spectacle to see under the banner of the French autocrat two revolutionary armies—the army of Garibaldi and that of Klapka.

It is not difficult, even for those who are not acquainted with the secret agreement between the Hungarian leader and the French Emperor, to foresee the scene on which this last army or *corps d'armee* is destined to act. Being gathered and gathering at Genoa, a seaport not too far from the great French naval depot at Toulon or Marseilles, a French fleet of steamers can and may carry in some days to the eastern shore of the Adriatic, to be landed in the neighborhood of Fiume or Cattaro, on the frontiers of Hungary. The Austrians fear so much such "strategical diversion" that they are already since several weeks, busily occupied fortifying all positions and places on the Dalmatian coast, where a descent of the French can be effected. A correspondent of the Cologne *Gazette* writes that traveling from Cattaro to Fiume, and thence to Trieste, he found all the coast along literally covered with Austrian engineers, with soldiers and workmen, digging and arranging strand batteries every where somewhat at such points, and fortifying all old castles, all old Roman ruins—so numerous and so grand in this picturesque country—and all towns, boroughs and hamlets along the coast. We are therefore entitled to suppose that we will soon have a second theatre of war, the curtain of which will be drawn up suddenly, to the astonishment of the stupified world.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Progress of Street Railroads in Cincinnati.

(From the Gazette, 21st.)

The Jury in the Probate Court, who have patiently listened to the Street Railroad case for several days, recommenced their deliberations at ten o'clock yesterday morning, and kept up a deal of thinking and discussion, with little prospect of agreeing, throughout the day. Between seven and eight o'clock last evening, however, they came into Court and rendered a compromise verdict, fixing the damages at *two hundred and fifty thousand dollars* for the right of way through the streets.

When the Jury first balloted, they ranged in their estimates from two millions of dollars down to nothing, as the damages which should be paid to the city. Mr. Cunningham was the highest man on the list, and stood out like a grenadier at a siege, but finally met his fellow jurors a little more than half-way, and the verdict rendered was finally agreed upon.

What the Company will now do, is a matter of conjecture. Last evening the men are were scheduled, no meeting had been held. It is not improbable, however, that they will move to set aside the verdict upon the ground of excessive damages. If they accept it as it stands, they will be compelled to pay the $250,000 into Court, and then have a legal fight with the property-holders along the line who may be opposed to Street Railroads. It is, therefore, extremely doubtful whether they will undertake to go on with their contemplated operations, if the verdict should stand as rendered.

Further Investigation.

The Senate Committee appointed to investigate the Canal Scrip fraud will hold its next meeting in July. It is stated that among the new witnesses who will be examined, is Mr. Charles Wells, who was a clerk in the Canal office, under ex-Governor Joseph P. Wells, and who has just returned to Europe after an absence of several years.

TERRIBLE FIRE IN MILWAUKEE.

Loss $75,000 to $100,000.

(From the Milwaukee Sentinel, yesterday.)

At about 12 o'clock last night, the grocery store of De Mor & Raymond, in Young's Block, on Wisconsin street, was discovered to be on fire. Our firemen were soon upon the ground, having just then escorted their Chicago guests to the boat, but their efforts to stay the flames proved almost entirely unavailing. In about one hour the whole block, extending from Main street to the Custom House, was entirely enveloped in fire and shortly after one o'clock the main part of the building fell in with a tremendous crash.

The entire building, including the following business places were destroyed: Bookstore of Tenis & Co.; Grocery of De More & Raymond; Cigar store of M. Strauss; Gothic Hall of Smith & Senftleben; Beer Halls of J. Schauss; Drug Store of Morton & Fowler; Singer Family Double Lock Stitch Sewing Machine Emporium and fancy store, besides Young's Hall, and several other establishments.

All the parties, except De Mor & Raymond, succeeded in saving their goods, and the Panoramas of the Arctic Expedition was also saved from the Hall. We heard the loss roughly estimated, last night, at from $70,000 to $100,000. The loss to Mr. Young on the building is not less than $50,000; insurance $35,000. Loss on stocks, from $30,000 to $40,000; insurance, $15,000 to $20,000. Young's Hall was destroyed; the Arctic Panorama on exhibition there was saved. The night was perfectly calm or the destruction would have been much greater. The new Custom House was damaged to the extent of $15,000.

The upper part of Young's Block, exclusive of the Hall, was principally occupied by lawyers, doctors, etc. The main part of the building was new, having only been occupied about a year.

One of the members of Engine Co. No. 1—named Louis Roberts—was run over, had one of his legs broken, and was otherwise severely injured. A boy who slept in the upper part of the building was scared by being taken out of a window in a state of suffocation.

The steam engine, from Chicago had started for home but twenty minutes before the alarm was given.

The Cuba Dodge.

(Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.)

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1859.

The Cuba "dodge"—for such it is, and nothing else—may be seen sprouting out in all the Democratic Conventions, especially in the Free States, where the party has only a fractional existence; and it makes very little matter what platform the office holders may concoct. Orders have been issued from Washington to that effect, and the Postmasters, Collectors, Land-Officers and their subordinates are expected to see this new issue sustained, based upon the old stock. The audacity and folly of the movement give them no concern whatever. They only laugh that such a shallow thing should be serious, and are vastly amused when the united sentiment of Spain and the exhausted condition of our Treasury are gravely urged as practical objections. The recent Vermont Convention went the whole figure in this respect, and, like faithful soldiers, put themselves on record even for the doubtful chance of extending the area of slavery. They also bridged the chasm which separates the two wings of the party, by electing Douglas Delegates, and wholesaling the Administration. This was not according to the programme arranged with Mr. D. A. Smalley when here, and it will require a second visit from that illustrious person to give satisfactory explanations. In fact, he is rather regarded as belonging to the defeated, and may find a black mark against his name in the Treasury books for this little performance.

From Washington.

[Special Dispatch to the New York Times.]

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Whatever the sympathies of the President may be as to Italian affairs, it is certain that he will not assist Secretary Washington Cass's despatch, take any step favoring one side or the other. His cause is caution—as exhibited in Mexican affairs, for example—will prevent him.

It is said that the President has again become dissatisfied with his organ, the *Constitution*.—He appears to be unfortunate in his selection of editors. They are forever forcing, as in the present, what a village politician, the pious Bowman, and a recently imported foreigner, we e not the men to handle intricate questions of party politics and comprehensive Federal statesmanship. Though a desperate effort has been made to sustain the "organ," by crowding its columns with Government advertising, many of them unnecessary, it is declining.

THE CITY.

☞ There was an arrival of 36 Cherokee ponies at Sherman's cattle yard yesterday.

☞ Wells Fargo & Co.'s Express Company have furnished us with San Francisco papers down to May 28th. They came by the Overland Route.

☞ The gardener of Mr. McCagg on Sunday last, killed on the grounds of that gentleman, within the city limits, a large sized *Canadian Lynx*.

☞ The Congregation and Sabbath School of the South Presbyterian Church (Rev. Mr. Henry's) will make an excursion to "Oak Forest," on the 4th of July.

☞ A man named Miller, boarding at No. 72 Michigan street, was on Monday night robbed of a pair of pants, a pair of boots, two shirts and $32 in money. No trace of the thief has been obtained.

☞ The Fifth Annual Convention of the Western Dental Society will be held at Milwaukee on the 5th of July next. Dr. Allport, of this city, is to be orator. See advertisement in another column.

☞ There was an alarm of fire yesterday afternoon at 5½ o'clock. It was caused by a fire which broke out in the frame dwelling, 191 Superior street, N. D., which was put out without much damage to the building or furniture.

☞ The German Missionary meeting, heretofore advertised to be held this (Thursday) evening, at the Clark Street Methodist Episcopal Church, is postponed till next Sabbath afternoon at 3 o'clock.

☞ Rev. Mr. Tracy was to have left New York on the 20th inst., with a party of children for the West. Another detachment of juvenile immigrants are to be started thence on the 28th inst. There is room enough for all!

☞ The Board of Directors of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad met in Pittsburg on Monday last. It was originally intended to have held the meeting in this city. We have heard no particulars thus far of the proceedings.

☞ Thomas Williams, who, it may be remembered, was witness in the matter of the assault by Policeman Dubois, and swore to his own character as a sober and steady man, yesterday applied to Marshal Rehm for assistance to recover a new trunk that cost him $9, which he in a drunken spree had carried round to some drinking saloon, and there left. But so oblivious was Mr. W. (who lost one of his eyes in the affray with Dubois) that he could not tell in which of the numerous rum-holes he had visited he lost his trunk. The search was, of course, not entered upon.

NEW DIRECTORY.—We have been permitted to examine the sheets of a new Directory of the City of Chicago, which will be published by D. B. Cooke & Co., on Saturday next; and we may confidently say that a no more complete and comprehensive work of the kind was ever issued in any city of the West. We believe it to be far more accurate than most books of the sort; because extraordinary pains have been taken to insure correctness, and because the entire canvass of names has been made since the second day of May. It contains a good map of the city, the name and residence of every man in Chicago, a very copious business directory; and an Appendix containing much local and general information which is of great value to men of every profession, and which can nowhere else be obtained in a space so condensed. One of the curiosities of the Appendix is a reprint of the first Directory published in Chicago—that of 1844—containing about eighteen hundred names. The book before us contains 26,000 names—an increase of 6,000 in a single year! The last fact is conclusive evidence of the thoroughness of Mr. Cooke's canvass. But, we refer to the advertisement in this day's paper, in which the merits of the New Directory are too forth.

THE EXCURSION OF THE FIRE BRIGADE TO MILWAUKEE.—The party who went up to Milwaukee on Monday night last—some 400 of our citizens, returned yesterday morning at about 7½ o'clock. There is but one opinion about the excursion and that is, from first to last, it was delightful in every respect. Of the Milwaukeeans our citizens speak in the loudest terms of praise. They say that nothing was withheld from them, everything that could be extended to them was given, and as for spending money, it was impossible for a Chicagoan to do it, except perhaps, by connivance.

The Planet left on Monday night amidst music, fireworks, shouts, and the booming of (Douglas' campaign) cannon. All the way up there was dancing, and at 4½ o'clock the party reached Milwaukee, where they were received by Engine Co., No. 1, who played the part of host with a prodigal liberality. The visitors rode up in *free* carriages to the Newhall House, where a splendid breakfast was reliahed.

At 9 o'clock the procession was formed, headed by the Chief Engineer of Milwaukee and Assistants, the Light Guard Band, followed by the Mayor of Milwaukee and the representatives of the Press in carriages, with the Milwaukee Fire Department, the Chicago Chief *en Chief* and Assistants, together with the Fire Brigade. The party then visited Fire Engine House No. 1, where they were entertained. Afterwards they went to No. 2's house, and down to the Seventh Ward School, where the children sang and went through their exercises, and some short, appropriate speeches were made. Afterwards the party visited other Engine and Hose Houses, where every courtesy was shown to them. They paid a visit to the Leviathan Saloon, and several others, where they were entertained.

After a sumptuous dinner at the Newhall House came the trial of fire engines, in which "Neptune" *did not* wash two hand engines—1 and 6, but threw two immense streams. The Milwaukee Fire Department having eclipsed the steamer in fancy playing seemed, by their cheering, to regard the contest as settled in favor of hand engines. We, who have tried the thing, *know* differently, and our Milwaukee friends would have had less hopes by the lamentable fire of Friday night had a couple of our steam engines been fairly at work at it with a good hose, and this we say without detracting from the energy and ability of her hand fire department.

The Milwaukee *Free Democrat* in speaking of the Brigade says:

We never saw a finer body of men than those accompanying the Brigade, and we never saw men better disciplined, or obey orders more readily. There was not a drunken man seen among the firemen all day, and all passed off pleasantly and in excellent order and taste.

The Chicago Press, as far as it was represented, speak highly of their brethren's hospitality. At night all were admitted free to Campbell's Minstrels, after which there was a torch-light procession and the start for home.—Our boys say that Milwaukee is worthy her title of the City of *Bricks*.

A ROW AT HOLSTEIN.—MAN SHOT AND SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.—On Monday afternoon, while Peter Meier, familiarly known as Shuster Pete, a country constable for the North Town of Chicago, was reading summons to a party in a civil cause at Holstein, he observed a fight in which three were beating one. As a constable and a man of peace, he interfered to stop the riot, when Peter Dawoli, Nicholas Dawolt and Marx Greenseveit, the three men, turned upon the Constable to beat him, who, on finding himself cornered, drew his revolver and shot Nicholas in the breast. The other men then desisted from the attack. The wound of Nicholas is said to be serious and may prove fatal. It is said that the Doctor cannot trace the bullet. Constable Meier, immediately rendered himself up to the Sheriff, on his arrival in town, but there being no charge against him he was not detained. Yesterday afternoon Geo. Ringeler, the man in whose behalf Meier interfered, complained before Justice Wallis of trio for assault, and Peter Dawolt and Greenseveit were arrested and taken before the Justice, who fined them $50 each for the assault, which according to his evidence was an outrage on a man in using the strength on the street. Nicholas could not be produced on account of his wound. He lays at his residence corner of North avenue and Wells street.

SUSPICION OF MURDER.—On Friday last at about 3 o'clock, as previously reported, Michael Vaughan, the keeper of a rum hole on Sherman street, died in the lock-up. At that time the City Physician, Dr. Wagner, gave it as his opinion that the deceased had died of congestion of the brain, brought on by intemperance. Upon this evidence the Coroner's jury returned a verdict to the effect of death from that cause. This view of the case was warranted by every circumstance of the evidence taken in connection with the known habits of the deceased, and a *post mortem* examination of the body was not deemed necessary.

On Monday, however, appeared for the first time, one of the brothers of the deceased, and informed the Coroner that his brother had been struck a severe blow upon the head, by some person during a fight on the night of his death. In view of the facts, the Coronor had the body removed from the vault and a *post mortem* examination was made by Drs. Wagner and Gore, which resulted in finding the skull broken. Under the fractured part of the skull there was considerable coagulated blood. There is now no doubt that Vaughan's death was caused by a violent blow.

It is questionable, however, whether there can be any satisfactory solution of this matter, as no one knows the parties to the affray; it took place in the dark among the cars on Sherman street. The matter is in the hands of the police. As yet no arrests have been made.

REAL ESTATE SALES.—The purchases of John A. Washington and William S. Turner Esqs., of Virginia, made within the past few days in Chicago, consist of the following: 600 feet river front, corner of North avenue, being

Parts of block one, two and three, sec. 5, 39, 14, near Ward's Rolling Mill.

Whole of blocks 33, 33 and 40, of sec. 31, 40, 14, also near Ward's Rolling Mill.

Part of block 20 on Elston Road in sec 32, 40, 14, also near Ward's Rolling Mill. The aggregate of these purchases was $67,500, payable one-half in cash, and the balance in three equal annual instalments. John A. Washington, Esq., alone purchased the following properties:

A fine water lot on the North Branch, being part of the Kingsbury tract, for $25,000 cash.

320 acres in sec. 21, 38, 13, for $25,000, cash.

10 acres in sec. 11, 39, 13, on Lake street, west of city limits for $3,500 cash.

72 acres below Bridgeport, in sec. 32, 39, 14, on the east fork of the South Branch, for $30,000 cash. We gather the above information from Messrs. S. H. Kerfoot & Co., real estate brokers, and are glad to be able to quote this as evidences of the confidence of non-residents in Chicago real estate.

LECTURE BY G. C. GANGOOLY.—We call attention to the Lecture on India and its Manners and Customs, to be delivered this evening at the Unitarian Church, by Mr. G. C. Gangooly. Mr. Gangooly is a young Brahmin of the highest caste, who has recently become converted to Christianity, and is now preparing himself to become a Missionary of the Gospel to his own people. He is a gentleman in his manners, and has all the graces and accomplishments of the best Oriental education. His Lectures have been received in all the cities where he has given them with the most signal favor and delight. They are quite free from sectarian peculiarities, and full of information. Mr. Gangooly is an excellent linguist and speaks English with accuracy and readiness.

All who wish to hear a Hindoo Gentleman (the first that has ever visited this country) and hear him speak of his own land and people, should attend this lecture. The receipts are to be used to defray the expenses of Mr. Gangooly's English education, he having forfeited his property by becoming a Christian.

ATLANTIC FOR JULY.—The July number of the Atlantic Monthly has been received by McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street, who also have the second number of the "Dime Song Book," and a great supply of James' novel, the "Cavalier." This may also be found at Norris & Hyde's, 100 Dearborn street.

Injunction Case.

The case of *Philip Dean vs. John C. Haines, S. D. Ward and Alonzo Harvey.*—This case was argued yesterday before Judge Wilson, in Chambers, by Mr. Van Buren, for complainant, and Messrs. S. A. Goodwin, R. C. Larned, and Geo. F. Crocker, Esqrs., City Attorney, for defendants.

This case is understood in this city as a piece of political clap-trap to impede the working of the City Government, by a few reckless demagogues, who, to make political capital, are willing, as they have exhibited in this case, to injure the credit of the city. The suit was brought just at the time when our Comptroller was at the East for the purpose of negotiating the bonds, and with every chance of success. Hitherto the financial reputation of Chicago has stood so fair that she has been enabled to get money at all times on the easiest terms—equal to any municipal corporation in this country. The Court has taken the matter under advisement, but a decision cannot be expected for some few days. From our high confidence in the learning and integrity of this Court, we have no doubt that the decision will be such as is desired by the friends of the cause, and the important consequences.

The case is one brought on the prayer of Philip Dean, complainant, for an injunction restraining the city from issuing $100,000 in bonds under an order in Common Council passed May 12th last past. The complainant claims that the 56th section of the amended City Charter, which says that the city shall shall not borrow or raise more than $100,000, is a barrier to the issue of these bonds.

The following are the points taken for the defendants:

1. Dean cannot file this bill as an individual citizen and tax-payer.

2. The act complained of—the right to borrow money to the extent of $100,000, by the resolution or ordinance of May 12, 1859—if illegal and unauthorized as claimed, would be the usurpation of a franchise by the corporation, and the remedy is solely by information in the nature of a *quo warranto* filed by the State's Attorney on leave of the Court.

3. In any event, Dean could not file this bill alone, but only for himself and all other citizens of Chicago, except the Mayor, Comptroller and Treasurer. This he has not done.

4. The bill does not show that the complainant owns any real estate or pays any taxes in the city of Chicago, to any amount whatever, but only that he is a resident, freeholder and taxpayer, without showing that he can be injured to the amount even of one dollar. The Court of Chancery will not entertain such a bill.

5. The Council have the right under the charter to issue the bonds referred to. By Sec. 56 of Sec. 2, of Chap. 4, they have the right to borrow not to exceed $100,000 in any one year and to give them bonds therefor.

6. This is an independent grant of power with a limitation upon itself only, to borrow in any one year $100,000, in addition to the taxation of three and a half mills on the whole taxable property, authorized only to be levied as a general fund, for the ordinary and stated and other expenses of the city for that year.

7. This grant of power leaves untouched the other full grants and authority of the charter to provide by ordinance for the various specific objects mentioned in it for the good government of the city, viz: to prevent and remove all obstructions in the waters which are public highways in the city, and to widen, straighten and deepen the same; to establish and regulate markets and market places; to remove the obstructions in the streets, to abate and remove nuisances; to appoint watchmen; to establish and regulate police boards; to erect lamps and regulate the lighting thereof; to erect and establish a Bridewell or House of Correction, and appoint a keeper and assistants; to erect and construct floats or draw-bridges over the navigable waters within the city, and keep the same in repair; to preserve the harbor; to erect and establish a city hospital; to do all things necessary for the public health; to purchase engines and organise and establish a Fire Department.

8. That being authorized and in most cases required as a matter of duty to do all of the foregoing and other like specific things, the charter attaches to each of them as an incident, the right (if the limited amount of the general fund made it necessary) to borrow and each of said acts on credit, or to borrow the money to enable them to pay for the same—to renew such debt when it became due, or to borrow the money to renew and refund the debt; that each of these powers must be construed as carrying with them all these incidents.

9. The law also attached as an incident to the other powers conferred on the Council as incident to the power and the duty to borrow any sum or other debt of the city and the right to borrow the money of third persons to do so, and also those powers and duties were limited by Article 56, Sec. 2, Chap. 4, other than the specific sum of $100,000 in any one year.

10. That no single one of those powers and duties were limited by Article 56, Sec. 2, Chap. 4, other than the specific sum of $100,000 in any one year, as no such limitation can be *implied*, nor by any reasonable and fair construction of the whole charter as all its parts, and in reference to its objects and purposes and true intention.

11. That the opposite construction contended for was narrow and unsound, as it left the city no power to borrow for any purpose, over $100,000 in any one year, when it was notorious that that sum added to the three and a half mill tax would not pay the annual necessary expenses together with the bonds and debts falling due in successive years, and which debts the law presumes, and the fact is were contracted in the legitimate business of the corporation; that such was the actual fact in 1859; that the bonds issued under the resolution of April 9, 1859, to the amount of $250,000 were to run for one year only as an anticipation of the income and the avails were applied entirely to pay up the debts of the year 1858, as the complainant's construction, struck a death blow to public credit, and must necessarily lead to disorganization and confusion while it arrests all improvement and left no power to rebuild a bridge swept away by a freshet, or a public building burnt by fire.

12. That the construction contended for by the defendant's was the construction put upon the charter since its adoption by every successive administration and their legal advisers since 1852, which was a consideration entitled to weight in arriving at its intention.

13. That the construction contended for by the city is fully sustained by the cases, is the only one that could conduce to the prosperity and growth of the city, and in conclusion, that the loan in question was fully authorized, as it was required by the exigencies of the city.

Legal Intelligence.

SUPERIOR COURT OF CHICAGO. HON. VAN H. HIGGINS, Judge. *Maria Hunt vs. Isaac Cook.*—This was an action brought by Hunt, a hardware dealer of this city, against Cook, the owner of the Young America Hotel, now Revere House, for a balance due for the plumbing work on that building, in the erection in 1855, to the amount of $1,658.83. The trial lasted two days, resulting on Monday, in a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the full amount claimed. Scates, McAllister & Jewett, for plaintiff. W. T. Burgess, for defendant.

CIRCUIT COURT. HON. GEORGE MANNIERE, Judge. *Maryard J. McLaughlin, administratrix &c., et al. vs. C. R. R. Co.*—The public will remember the trial of John McLaughlin at the last term of this court, for maliciously turning a switch at Harlem station, thus causing the death of an engineer,—the alleged motive being a desire of revenge for the death of his father, who was run over by a train December 26, 1857. This is a suit brought by the widow of Dougal McLaughlin, the man killed, for damages suffered by her in consequence of the death of her husband, she claiming $5,000.

The evidence was lengthy and conflicting. The various employees of the road and others testified that proper and ordinary care was used by them, ringing the bell and blowing the whistle, while McLaughlin was negligent and thus was run over as he stood carelessly in front of the approaching train. A number of witnesses who were at the station testified that the speed at which the train approached, was twelve and fifteen miles an hour, that the whistle sounded but once, and they heard the bell as it approached.

The case closed yesterday, and the jury after a short retirement, returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, assessing the damages at $4,000. Scoville, Morris & Arnold, for plaintiff. Peck & Hosmer, for defendant.

A cripple, named Solomon Hand, who had his hands and feet bitten off by frost some time since, near Fort Dodge, Iowa, is now in our city, and will appeal to our citizens for pecuniary help. Hand is said to be a worthy and, up to the time of his accident, an industrious man. He has a wife and seven children dependent on him.

ATLANTIC FOR JULY.—The July number of the Atlantic Monthly has been received by McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street, who also have the second number of the "Dime Song Book," and a great supply of James' novel, the "Cavalier." This may also be found at Norris & Hyde's, 100 Dearborn street.

A SCANDALOUS AFFAIR.—A few nights ago, the police, while engaged in breaking up disorderly houses, at midnight, came to one, to which their ingress was barred, but which they finally forced, and succeeded in arresting the inmates. Among whom was one A. Dickerson, or Dickinson, but who reported himself as A. Dix, a returned Californian, and a Mrs. Matilda Hyde, who were found in the same apartment. On Monday, the parties appeared at the Police Court, but gave bail for disorderly conduct till Saturday next. But the matter did not stop here, for on Tuesday evening, Dickinson, Dickerson or Dix was rearrested on a charge of adultery. This part of the proceedings was instituted by Mr. Hyde, the husband of the female with whom the man was found. There is also a civil suit pending in the same matter between Hyde and the accused. It is said that the suspected man and woman knew each other before the marriage with Hyde. Mr. D., has, it is said, deserted his wife, failing to furnish her maintenance, although he by his marriage with her came into a very handsome property. The parties gave bail for reappearance on Monday next.

☞ We yesterday had handed to us a shingle, taken out in the form of a tombstone by some unlucky wight at "gambler's corner" (the corner of Clark and South Water,) where speculation is in every man's eye. The carver was a loser by the sudden "drop" in No. 1 Red and Standard Wheat, which has taken place, and prepared this shingle as a *memento mori*. The epitaph runs thus: "In memory of No. 1 Red and Standard Wheat, *born* May 16, 1859, *died* June 22, 1859, of Declining Tendency brought on by large quantities pressing on the market. Peace to their ashes."

☞ On Monday evening last, a party of counterfeiters were in town passing $3 bogus bills purporting to be of the White River Bank, Bethel, Vermont. Quite a number were put off at small stores in Clark street. One fellow made some purchases in a clothing store where the merchant discovered the spuriousness of the bills, and talked of sending for the police, which so alarmed the customer that he fled instanter, leaving his purchase behind. The counterfeit is very well engraved and is on paper with a tinted background, but the paper is very poor.

THE CAMPBELLS ARE COMING.—Those who would see the elephant are informed that the *Camels* will be here on Friday evening next. In other words, at Metropolitan Hall, on Friday and Saturday, we are to have the African Opera done by twelve talented performers in this line. Several of them are favorably known to our citizens in their respective roles, and the Campbell Minstrels will doubtless attract good audiences. On Saturday is their second and last appearance prior to their departure for Detroit.

☞ In the Police Court yesterday there were about a dozen cases, of the usually drunken and disorderly character, not any of whom were awarded over a $10 fine.

Benj. Wilder complained of his son for the larceny of some spoons and vagrancy. The prodigal is about 21 years of age, and may be fairly set down as a hard case. He was tried with a $10 fine and a sentence of 10 days to the Bridewell. It is to be hoped that young *Wilder* will be less *wild* a few days hence.

K. G. C.—An extraordinary meeting will take place this evening at 8 o'clock, in the thdraby.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ Something new for the ladies—call and examine at 66 Lake street. je22-1w.

GREELEY'S LETTERS FROM PIKE'S PEAK.—Mr. Greeley's next letters will be from Pike's Peak, and will be read with a lively interest, as intended to satisfy the public mind in a great measure as to the truth or falsity of the various reports from the "Eldorado" Land of Gold." His Letters will all appear in the Semi-Weekly and Weekly Tribune as well as in the Daily. Terms—Daily, $10; Semi-Weekly $5; Weekly $2. For club terms, see Tribune of any date. Address HORACE GREELEY & CO., Tribune Buildings, New York. 1t

☞ The Ice Plane is the perfection of Soda-Water appendages. It converts the Crystal Lake Ice into water instantaneously. You cannot fully realize the luxury of a glass of soda-water until you have drank from the Silver Fountain at the Central Prescription Drug Store of Buck & Rayner, Larmon Block, 93 Clark street.

☞ The Straw Bonnets which Miss MARSH is retailing at $1.00 are regular two dollar goods. The two shillings are rich 50 cent styles, and the same quality of Shaker Bonnets at 25 cents are selling everywhere else at 50 cents. They were all bought at the Cash Auction Sales in New York; and on any day to-day, equally good bargains may be expected from the same sources. Remember the place, 258 State street, where rents are low. je23-1w.

☞ See advertisement of Bininger's Old London Dock Gin, in our advertising columns. je22-4t.

SINGER'S NEW "A" MACHINE.—This late invention is designed to obviate every difficulty that has heretofore arisen in all Sewing Machines. It does away with all *stitchers*. The great demand for them already felt in this market, is a guarantee that they *must* supercede all other machines in use; now on exhibition, together with all the different styles of Singer's Machines, at 66 Lake Street. A. W. Harris, Agent. je21-2mo

☞ Mouni Vernon, Figaro, Emperatrix, Eugenie, Cervantes and Punch Cigars and genuine Meerschaum Pipes just received by J. G. Oakley & Co., 54 Clark street. je20-1w

☞ Citizens and strangers who have millinary to purchase should read Miss Marsh's advertisement in another column. je18-6t.

☞ Gover & Baker's new and unequalled Family Sewing Machines at $50. Another invoice just received. Also silk, cotton and linen thread, expressly adapted. 166 Lake street. H. ALEXANDER, Agent.

☞ Photographic Fine Art Gallery, Florence & Brigham, proprietors and operators, 142 Lake street. je11-1m

DIED.

On the 18th inst., of Congestion of the Brain, MARY SOPHIA, infant daughter of L. C. and M. J. Morgan, aged six months and six days.

NAPOLEON AND GROUPS OF
SOLDIERS,
AT THE CHAMP DE CHALON,
may be seen in the Stereoscope at
PEUGEOT'S
Chicago Variety Store!
NO. 40 CLARK STREET.

PRIVATE EXHIBITIONS.
FIRE WORKS
FURNISHED IN LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITIES
—OF—
PEUGEOT'S
Chicago Variety Store,
40 CLARK STREET.

FRUIT CANS,
SELF-SEALING,
Several Patents,
AND ONE OF THEM THE VERY BEST IN MARKET.
At 201 Lake street. THOS. GEORGE.

FLUID CANS, WITH SAFTY STOPPERS.
Every Family should have Them if Any.
FOUND AT
No. 201 Lake street, Chicago. THOS. GEORGE.

WARM AIR FURNACES.
Registers, Ventilators, &c.,
ARE FOUND AT
THOS. GEORGE'S, 201 Lake Street.

COOKING RANGES AND
WATER BACK STOVES,
At Thomas George's,
je21-7 201 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

FOURTH OF JULY.—To the
Committee on Celebration in the country.—We are now prepared to furnish Exhibition Pieces of all sizes and at all prices for celebrations, and will furnish competent men to erect the same and superintend their firing.
J. W. DOANE & CO., 78 Dearborn-st.
je17

2000 BXS. FIRE CRACKERS
for sale low by J. W. DOANE & CO.
je17

2000 BXS. TORPEDOES IN
Hard and Soft case.
J. W. DOANE & CO.
je17

10 BBLS. DRIED RASPBER-
ries, just received and for sale by
J. W. DOANE & CO., 78 Dearborn-st.
je17

New Advertisements.

D. B. COOKE & CO.'S
CITY DIRECTORY,
For the Year 1859-60.
Publication Day Saturday, June 25th.

THE PUBLISHERS have the satisfaction of announcing their Second Annual issue of the
CITY DIRECTORY.
The whole work of canvassing and arrangement has been performed
Since the Removals and Changes of May First,
and in accuracy and completeness the volume far excels the the edition of 1858.
The Publishers have aimed to make a book superior to any similar work ever issued, and their patrons will determine with what measure of success.
The work is complete in every respect, embracing the name, occupation and address of every resident within the city boundaries. Also, a BUSINESS DIRECTORY, in which every branch of Business, Profession or Trade, is alphabetically arranged and classified, under appropriate headings.
☞ Make a note of the following: .21
D. B. COOKE & CO.'S DIRECTORY contains
Thirty-Five Thousand Names,
being an increase of nearly SIX THOUSAND names over last year's issue.
II.
The whole canvass having been made since May 2nd, by a corps of *Experienced* Canvassers, it must be as correct as any work of the kind can be made.
III.
D. B. COOKE & CO.'S DIRECTORY contains a NEW CITY MAP, with a Street and Avenue Directory attached.
The reports of the various lines of City Horse Railways now in progress, are designated on the map by *Red lines.*
IV.
COUNTING HOUSE CALENDER FOR 1859-60.
V.
A SPENDID VIEW OF THE CITY—FROM THE LAKE—with views of the principal public buildings in the margins. Engraved by Lossing. (Printed on tinted paper.)
VI.
GENERAL DIRECTORY of names, occupying nearly 250 pages, containing 26,000 addresses.
VII.
BUSINESS DIRECTORY, with every branch of Business, Trade and Profession alphabetically arranged and classified.
VIII.
THE APPENDIX is very complete, containing
I.
Government of the United States.
United States Senators from Illinois.
Members of

Press & Tribune.

THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1859.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The Ruffner letter, after all, appears to have elected Letcher Governor of Virginia. It will be recollected that this document, written some ten years ago and at that time warmly commended by Letcher, took grounds against slavery as a curse to the State, and advocated the erection of Western Virginia into a new and free commonwealth. The letter and indorsement were used with great effect by Goggin in the eastern slaveholding counties, where he ran Letcher very close. But it had a contrary effect in the region west of the Blue Ridge, and by reducing the vote cast in favor of Flournoy and against Wise, in 1855, capsized the Gogginites on their own stamping ground. Throughout the whole slave-breeding area of the State the "Opposition" gained largely. But proving themselves more thoroughly African than the Africans themselves, the free labor sections took them at their word; and have now left them to chew the cud of disappointment and to speculate on the uncertainty of human affairs. Letcher, luckily for himself, was taken sick early in the canvass. He was thus prevented from refuting the Goggin slander, and thereby losing his new found strength in the west.

The subjoined returns from the eastern and western sections are full of instruction for the future politicians of that State. We present first a few of the largest slaveholding counties, giving the number of slaves in each and the losses and gains in the recent election as compared with the vote of 1855:

COUNTIES.	Number of Slaves.	Increase Opp. Vote.	Decrease Dem. Vote
Albemarle	13,338	83	138
Bedford	10,161	58	272
Halifax	14,402	29	415
Henrico	16,109	174	...
Pittsylvania	12,798	167	248
Five counties		513	1,073
			513
Total comparative opposition gains			1,586

Here we find a gain of fifteen hundred votes in five counties, equal to three hundred in each, which is the more remarkable when the total vote of each is less than two thousand. Next let us notice a few of the counties where the smallest population of the slaves is to be found:

COUNTIES.	No. of Slaves.	Dem. Gain.	Opp. Loss.
Hancock	3	83	147
Harrison	488	75	141
Lewis	368	75	166
Ohio	164	91	418
Braxton	119	45	360
Wetsel	230	101	226
		470	1,458
			470
Total comparative Democratic gain			1,928

This showing is even more remarkable than the other, for we find a Democratic gain nearly equal to four hundred in each county where the average total vote of each is less than fifteen hundred. The discrepancy between Goggin's losses in the west and his gains in the east shows that he was more successful in proving himself a pro-slavery man than in showing Letcher to be an Abolitionist. We fancy he has now discovered an element in Virginia politics which no future candidate for Governor can afford to insult or trifle with.

THE NEW ARMS IN ITALY.

The recent battles between the French and Austrians seem to have been less decisive than most persons probably had expected. The beaten army has not been so thoroughly routed and cut up as were their predecessors who opposed the first Napoleon. They retire in tolerable order and live to fight another day. It was the opinion of many that the recent improvements in fire-arms, and the consequent greater education of the soldiery in their use, would lead to more speedy and complete results. But such does not appear thus far to have been the case. The Austrians are probably as well provided and skilled in this respect as their enemies, and thus fight better than did their ancestors in 1800. They have learned something since that time. As yet the accounts are meagre in all respects—so that we have but few intimations of the effects observed of the new arms.—Great efficacy was claimed for the new rifled cannon of the French at Montebello, and it has been said that at the same battle the fire of the Tyrolese riflemen was very galling. These men are born mountaineers, familiar with the rifle from childhood, and very skillful. They probably use their own hunting rifles, with the new elongated balls.

One obvious effect of greater range and accuracy of fire is to induce greater caution in the early stages of a battle and a more open or looser formation. The contest will be more than heretofore one of individual nerve, quickness and skill—a battle of skirmishes and light infantry—wherever the ground will admit of it. Against this more open formation the old Napoleonic method of weakening the centre of the opposing army by an energetic fire of artillery, and then hurling upon it compact masses of infantry and cavalry, will be less available than formerly. The artillery would produce but little effect upon the scattered troops of its enemies, and then the charging ranks or columns would be under fire *ten times as long* as formerly, owing to the greater range of the new arms. This would give time to empty a great many saddles, and stop the "*pas de charge*" of many an ardent grenadier—and those who should escape the sharp shots of their enemy could come to close quarters somewhat "blown," and, as they say in the ring, with some of the "conceit" already taken out of them.

Shall we then see restored to modern times something of that exercise of individual prowess and skill which formed so strong a characteristic of ancient warfare, when the short, heavy sword of the Roman hewed the way for his eagles to universal empire? Anything which shall make the soldier less of a machine, to which condition the iron rule of modern discipline has reduced him in all regular services, will be a gain in the direction of democratic liberty. Will these changes make battles more bloody? We may at any rate expect that the expenditure of lead will not be in the proportion of a hundred pounds per man killed. The old blundering system of volley firing must yield to a great extent to single and deliberate aim.

We do not possess knowledge enough in military matters to predict all the changes which are likely to follow in the train of the recent improvements in arms. We hope that our own country will keep up with Europe in these improvements, and that our citizens will maintain that familiarity with the use of arms which is the best security against foreign or domestic tyranny.

RESULTS OF GARIBALDI'S MOVEMENTS.

At this distance from the seat of the war, it would seem that the unexpected retreat of the Austrians across the Ticino, was due more to the masterly movement of Garibaldi on their right flank, than to fear of the enemy in front. If the reader will take any common map of Italy, he will see the situation at a glance, as soon as the position of the contending parties is explained. In occupying Sondrio and the Valtilline delegation, he effectually cut off the advance of the Austrian *corps d'armee* of 40,000 men, now endeavoring to pass through Tyrol; at least, with a force of five thousand to eight thousand men, aided by the insurrectionary spirit of the whole population, he has prevented that corps from debouching into the plain. Sondrio is in itself a natural stronghold. It was held in 1848 by 200 Sardinians against an overwhelming Austrian force, and can be held again. More than that, it is probable that the mountain spurs which command the road from Sondrio up to Bormio—the highest point on the celebrated Stelvio pass—have passed into the possession of detachments of Garibaldi's force or the Valtellinese. The Austrians, then, cut off from their expected reinforcements in that direction, had reason to fear that with Como, Varese and Lecco in the possession of the Allies, with a furious population at Garibaldi's command, advancing almost to Milan, their flank would be in danger. The defeat of Gen. Urban who was sent to put down the insurrection and drive Garibaldi into Lake Maggiore, is probably what decided the retrograde movement which preceded the battle of Magenta. At least, so it seems in the light which we have here. If this opinion is correct, we shall hear of no other general engagement until the Austrians reach the line of Mincio, and their strongholds at Peschiera, Mantua and Verona, unless in anwhile they are overtaken by the Allies and forced to fight against their will.

To our minds, Garibaldi, not Napoleon, Victor Emanuel, Forey or McMahon, is the real hero of the war. To the brilliancy of his exploits is due the manifest advantage which the Allies have gained; and if jealousy of the revolutionist does not prevent, the Sardinians and French will acknowledge the importance of his skill and bravery in deciding the campaign.

The Flood at Moline—A Correction.

Editors Press and Tribune:

Your paper this morning under your telegraph head, brings us the intelligence that Sickles Bros.'s Flouring Mill at Moline was carried off with the breaking away of the dam here. We are glad to inform your readers that, very happily for us, the telegraph is mistaken. Though the immense force of the rushing waters, with the "booms" of saw-logs and huge piles of drift logs and timber dashed like an avalanche against the full broadside of our mill, it did not swerve a hair's breadth from its solid foundations. The two mills swept off with the dam on the 18th, were much smaller structures. We hope with the new extensive improvements already commenced, to feed many millions yet with the best of *Family Flour*. The water is now rapidly subsiding—not less than a foot within 24 hours. The railroad bridge is a *fixture*. Neither St. Louis nor the highest and swiftest flood of the century can make it budge. We of Western Illinois thank you for your "Damascus blade" in its defense against the Chambers of Commerce, etc., of St. Louis and New Orleans. Very truly,

SICKLES BROS.

MOLINE, Monday morning, June 20, '59.

A WINDFALL TO MR. COBB.

According to a New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, the U. S. Treasury has actually received $130,000 of the unlawful proceeds of the Gardiner fraud. Says the writer:

"Yesterday Mr. Cisco, the Assistant Treasurer of the United State, received from Mr. Thos. C. Fields, the public administrator of the city, the sum of $130,000, recovered from the celebrated Gardiner fraud. Your readers remember that after the trial and conviction of Gardiner, in Washington, and his subsequent suicide, it was ascertained he had deposited $130,000 of his ill-gotten greed with the New York Life and Trust Company. This sum, after protracted litigation, was at last decided in favor of the Government, and yesterday the solid coin was paid over."

Gov. Wise and the Presidency.

"Occasional," the well-informed Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, writes that paper under date of the 19th inst., as follows:

There is no doubt that Gov. Wise and his friends have commenced an energetic movement in his behalf for the Presidency in 1860. The leading Northern connection of this organization recognizes Fernando Wood, of New York, as its chief and sympathises strongly with the friends of Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson of the same State. Governor Wise has many friends in Pennsylvania, especially among the adopted citizens, and those who admire his vigorous contest against secret societies in 1854 and '55. In the South his advocates are busily engaged in corresponding with leading men throughout the country. It is not doubted, however, that the Hunter and Letcher interest will strenuously oppose the pretensions of the Governor; but he is not a man to be easily daunted. He has the reins in his own hands; and will hold them with a hard and steady grasp. Caring for no man as a candidate for the Presidency save as he is identified for or against principle—and sharing all the admiration for the talents and character asserted by the backers of Governor Wise—I should be wanting in candor if I did not say that, abundantly capable and patriotic as he is he has lately assumed position in favor of the protection of slavery in the Territories, and also in favor of free trade, would not make him so acceptable to the people of the free States as he would have been ten months ago.

Time may induce him to modify or mollify his views on these doctrines; and if so, I will not be astonished if his candidacy should prove to be a most formidable one. The South will insist pretty steadily upon naming the next President. They allege that the North has had its full share, and that it is high time the sceptre should be passed to them, as if, indeed, their skilful tactics had not wielded it under almost every Administration since the beginning of the Government. The friends of Gov. Wise also insist that if this is not done, a separate Southern candidate will be run against any Northern man named at the Charleston Democratic National Convention, and that if this man should be John Bell, he will beat such a candidate very badly in the South. The elements are curiously commingled all around. The Opposition party is shaken to its centre, I know of no free State in which it may be said to be a *solidatory*, save Pennsylvania, and even in your State the movement of the People's Party, though efficient in bringing together certain heretofore antagonistic ingredients, is by no means acceptable to the radical Republicans elsewhere, who demand alike that the Opposition should be rebaptised with their name and re-established upon their principles. Contingencies may arise, however, which may change the whole of these aspects, but at present the future is misty enough. No one great name looms up above the other in the opposing ranks, while in our own the office-holders have so managed to disgust the party that the only man who can rally, unite, and inspire the Democratic party has scarcely any chance, regarding the contest from the present point of view, of recognition by the Charleston Convention. Next year will undoubtedly be a year of Conventions of all sorts, and the next Congress will inaugurate many a movement "not dreamed of in our philosophy."

An Illinoisan at Pike's Peak.

The Bloomington *Pantagraph* publishes the following letter, and vouches for the integrity of the writer:

AURARIA CITY, K. T., June 2, 1859.

J. W. FELL—*Dear Sir:*—After a protracted and fatiguing journey we reached this city on the 29th ult., all in fine spirits; or at least those of our company that persevered to the end. On our arrival at Denver we were welcomed by strangers and complimented for our perseverance. They assured us that a large proportion of the miners in the mountains were doing well. Sunday morning five of our boys in company with some others started to the mountains, taking one team and three weeks provisions, on a prospecting tour, and I remained with our wagon and team. I expect one of them hourly now. On Monday Col. Dishon, formerly of Jonesborough, went to the diggings. To-day he returned and all of his company started. I am credibly informed that some miners have made as much as five dollars to the pan. Last evening I saw some gold that came direct from the mines. It was coarse, the value of the pices ranging from fifty cents to two dollars and eighty cents. This evening a returned mountaineer told me at camp that some miners realized as high as seventy-five dollars per day. I will not vouch for the truth of the above statements, as my informant is unknown to me. As soon as some of the boys return I will close my letter.

JUNE 3d.—Three of the boys returned this evening and report favorably from the Gregory Diggings. There are four men working a sluice in the above-named diggings who are realizing from $100 to $150 per day. This is correct. Not exaggerated. Our boys found a lead one and a half miles west, which is hereafter to be known as the Bloomington Diggings. Our boys tell me we can average one dollar to the pan. Those who returned will regret it.

Yours in haste, T. J. DONAHUE.

☞ The following letter, says the Louisville *Journal*, reached us yesterday by mail, and contains the autobiography of a life ill spent. We have no obituary notice to pen over the watery grave of the writer; the Wabash will ripple his dirge, and its spring flood stand for his monument. But for the information of the now veteran departed, we publish his last dying speech and confession, just as we received it:

June the 12th, 1859.

Mr george D prentice

pleas publish a few lines for one of the old subscribers of the Democrat in your next Journil i make it as a request I was born in green Co Ky i was Raised in Hart Co i was Raised by pius parents at the age of 17 years old i professed faith in Christ Joined the baptist Church in 1858 i was excluded from the in nov 1856 i was married in Hart Co Ky march the 24te 1857 i Committed an aCt that has murdered all the peace and hapiness of my Friends on the 30th of marCh me and my wife parted to meet no more forever i am now in Flora Clay Co and as soon as i Mail this letter i expect to make the Wabash River my grave I must Die and go to —ell

J W B
of Hart Co Ky

pleas send Mr notley gore a Copy to Monroe Ky

☞ The Quincy *Whig* says the wheat harvest will commence in that vicinity the present week, which is nearly two weeks earlier than usual.

Gen. Bond has changed the name of the Mendota *Weekly Press* to the Mendota *Observer*. He gets up a good paper.

—Col. H. H. Heath, postmaster, has re-commenced the publication of the Dubuque *North-West* as a Buchanan paper. The *North-West* gave out last fall, but is again on its pins. Better luck this time.

—Hon. Joseph Gillespie has assumed the editorial management of the Madison County *Advertiser*, at Edwardsville, Ill. He is capable of making it a good paper.

—A new paper has been started at Prospect City, called the *Press*. Prospect City is the county seat of the new county of Ford.

—Hon. John M. Palmer has become the editor of the Carlinville *Free Democrat*, Macoupin County. We wish him abundant success as a knight of the quill.

THE GREAT CANAL SCRIP FRAUD.

Testimony taken before the Grand Jury of Sangamon County, and ordered to be Published by a vote of that Body.

INTRODUCTORY.

The Circuit Court of Sangamon county commenced its session at the Court House in Springfield, on Monday, April 25th, 1859. The panel of the Grand Jury selected by the County Court, was as follows:

William Butler,	Andrew Rauch,
Council Sampson,	Armstead Sims,
William Vermillion,	William Patterson,
Samuel H. Jemison,	*Jacob J. Weber,*
William Crafton,	Harrison Baker,
Thomas Kerlin,	John L. Willson,
Jessee Ruble,	Joseph McDaniel,
Orlando Wadham,	*James T Robinson,*
C. W. Vanderen,	*Abner Wheeland,*
B. A. Vanderen,	George Power,
William A. Lockridge,	Samuel H. Jones,
John Caldwell.	

Of the above, all except those whose names are printed in *italics*, appeared, and were qualified as Grand Jurors. The names of those selected by the Court to fill the vacancies are given in the body of the minutes herewith appended.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

GRAND JURY ROOM, April 27th, 1859.

The Prosecuting Attorney came before the Jury this morning and asked their attention, which was granted. He then stated that he had a communication, to lay before the Jury, to which he wished to call their attention, and, handing the foreman a letter, retired.

The letter was laid on the table, and the Jury continued the investigation of matters then before them.

During the day the foreman called the attention of the Jury, and read the following letter and list of names thereto attached:

SPRINGFIELD, April 27th, 1859.

To the Grand Jury of Sangamon County:

GENTLEMEN—The undersigned feel called upon to present to you for your consideration, a great fraud committed upon the people of this State, in the funding of what is known as "Canal Checks" once paid by the State; and request that you will give the matter such attention as the magnitude of the offense and the interests of the State demand.

Herewith you will find a list of witnesses, with their residences, whose testimony may aid you in your investigation.

Yours truly, &c.,

(Signed,) JESSE K. DUBOIS,
O. M. HATCH,
JAMES MILLER.

WITNESSES.

Enoch Moore, Springfield, Ill., Wm. F. Thornton, Shelbyville, Ill., Jacob Fry, Ottawa, Ill., John A. McClernand, Springfield, Ill., Joel Manning, Lockport, Ill., William H. Brown, Ezra L. Sherman, Michael Kehoe, Hart L. Stewart, Chicago, Josiah McRoberts, Joliet, Jesse K. Dubois, John G. Nicolay, Springfield.

The Foreman then asked the Jury if it was their desire to go into the investigation, stating that the witnesses were residing in different portions of the State. He thought if they went into the investigation, it would require time to get the witnesses; he therefore wished to know the views of the Jury, and for that purpose, he would put the question—All who were for proceeding with the investigation, would rise to their feet—all rose up, except one juror.

The Jury then instructed their Foreman to issue subpoenas, or have it done, to the several counties, returnable on Wednesday, the 4th day of May next—except for the witnesses residing in this county—that they set apart Tuesday next for the examination of witnesses in Sangamon county, so as to facilitate the investigation as much as possible. The Jury also instructed their Foreman to ask the Court to fill the panel from the panel selected by the County Court—only eighteen being present. The vacancies were afterwards filled by the Court from the bystanders, as follows:

SAMUEL CLARK,	JOHN W. PRIEST,
WASHINGTON E. MOORE,	A. D. MCGRAW,
JOEL BALLARD,	JAMES MAXCY,
EDWARD PERKINS.	

TESTIMONY OF ENOCH MOORE.

May 4th, 1859.

ENOCH MOORE, sworn.

Question by the Foreman of the Jury:—How long have you been acting as Secretary in the office of Fund Commissioner in this State?

Answer. I have been acting in that capacity sixteen or seventeen years.

Q. Are you acquainted with the different kinds of indebtedness of the State of Illinois?

A. I am. I am somewhat acquainted with several kinds of indebtedness.

Q. Do you know anything about a certain kind of canal indebtedness known as ninety-day checks, that was issued by the Canal Commissioners, dated in May and August, 1839?

A. I have seen such Canal indebtedness.

Q. How many dated in May, and how many in August?

A. Of the issue of May, $95,900—amount I have seen of August 1st, was $10,900.

Q. Are those checks you have described made payable at the Branch Bank of the State of Illinois at Chicago?—and, if so, to whom are they made payable?

A. They are made payable to the order of the Treasurer of the Illinois and Michigan Canal at the Branch State Bank at Chicago.

Q. Are they indorsed by him—and if so, to whom?

A. They are generally indorsed by his name being written across the back.

Q. Is any portion of them indorsed to any other person—and if so, to whom?

A. In this bundle I find four indorsed payable to the order of William H. Brown; Nos. 271, 207, 703, and 96, of date May 1st, 1839.

Q. Do you know of any law authorizing the funding of this kind of indebtedness—and if so, when did it pass?

A. I think there was an act passed in the winter of 1847, authorizing the funding of State Scrip.

Q. Was this kind funded under that law—and if so, what amount?

A. In October, 1854, there was $300 of this kind funded; and in July, 1856, $200; and only in January, 1857, $12,800 was funded.

Q. Whose name was this $13,300 funded in?

A. $5,000 in John Kellogg's name; $8,000 in Caleb Johnson's name, and $300 in name of William Smith.

Q. Did any portion of this amount funded as part of the $13,300 include the Scrip you have described by numbers?

A. They did not.

Q. Did you ever see any one of the persons in whose name this Scrip was funded?

A. I don't know that I did, except Mr. Smith.

Q. Who handed you this Scrip, or lots of Scrip, making up this $13,300?

A. I don't remember, unless it was Gov. Matteson.

Q. Do you know the numbers of the bonds issued on this Scrip?—and if so, give us the numbers.

A. Numbers 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, and a part of a bond to William Smith—899. The bonds were issued to bearer.

Q. Whom did you hand these bonds to?

A. I don't recollect.

Q. Have you ever seen those bonds since—and if so, where?

A. I have never seen any of them since I issued them. I see on the Auditor's Book, Bond No. 899 as being in the Bloomington Bank, as deposited as security for its issue.

Q. Was this or those amounts above specified all of this kind of Canal Indebtedness funded while you have been acting as Secretary?—if not, how much, and when funded?

A. Ninety-three thousand five hundred of that kind of Canal Checks was funded in March, 1857, or in February and March, 1857.

Q. By whom was it funded.

A. It was funded in several different names, but for Gov. Matteson, I suppose.

Q. To whom did you hand the bonds when issued?—and why did you think they belonged to Gov. Matteson?

A. I don't remember who I handed them to, but from the conversation between me and Gov. Matteson I understood the bonds were for himself—from conversation that took place between him and me.

Q. Can you give us the numbers of the bonds issued on this $93,500 of Canal Checks?

A. They are from 900 to 992 inclusive, and one-half 993.

Q. What amount of interest was there on those Checks up to the date of their being funded—that is, this last $93,500.

A. $45,729.

Q. Did the Canal Checks indorsed to William H. Brown, Cashier of the Branch Bank of the State of Illinois, as identified by you by numbers, constitute any portion of this last $93,500? and if so, what bond did it go into?

A. The Scrip or Checks identified by me, indorsed to William H. Brown, Cashier, does constitute a portion of the $93,500; and Check No. 703 constitutes a part of Bond No. 931; and Check Nos. 96 and 271 constitutes a part of Bond 933; and Check No. 207 constitutes a portion of Bond 934.

Q. What was done with the interest due on the Checks up to the date of their being funded?

A. Interest Certificates was issued for it up to July, 1847.

Q. Were they numbered?—and, if so, give us their numbers.

A. They were numbered from 1,206 to 1,248, inclusive.

Q. In whose name were they issued?

A. In the same name the bonds were issued in.

Q. Has any portion of them ever been funded? and, if so, in whose name were they funded?

A. The most of them have been funded, and in the name of the Auditor of Public Accounts, in trust for the State Bank of Illinois.

Q. What amount has been so funded, and their respective numbers?

A. If I am correct, about $34,884 has been funded. The numbers of the certificates making up that amount are from 1206 to 1209, 1211 to 1237, inclusive, and Nos. 1239 and 1240.

Q. Tell us the numbers of the interest bonds that the scrip you have just described constitutes, and to whom were they issued.

A. They constitute Interest Bonds numbered from 37 to 69, inclusive, and most part of 36 and 70. They were issued to the Auditor of State in trust for the State Bank of Illinois.

Q. I see near ten thousand of the interest certificates yet unaccounted for. Can you tell us what has become of them?

A. Nos. 1241 to 1248, amounting to $8,555, funded and interest bonds issued for them, Nos. 162 to 169, inclusive, and part of 170 to the Auditor of Public Accounts, in trust for State Bank of Illinois.

Q. I see in the first part of your statement you mention $300 of this kind of indebtedness as being funded in October, 1854. By whom was it funded?

A. It was funded by N. H. Ridgley.

Q. Do you know whether this is now claimed as being counterfeit?—and, if so, has suit been commenced for its value or for the amount it was issued for?

A. I understand it is said to be counterfeit, and that the Auditor has commenced suit for it.

May 5th, 1859.

TESTIMONY OF ENOCH MOORE CONTINUED.

Q. Do you know of any other Scrip having been funded by Gov. Matteson?—and, if so, state what kind and by whom funded?

A. Yes, there were other kinds than the Canal checks.

Q. Was there any funded of the denomination known as Canal 90 day checks, other than the $93,500 spoken of yesterday in your testimony?

A. Yes, there was.

Q. Do you know what kind of Checks was funded in the $13,300 funded in January, 1857, spoken of in the preceding part of your testimony?—and, if so, describe them and produce the Checks if in your possession, and give us their numbers.

A. Here are the Checks—they are numbered—or those without the Treasurer's name in the body of the Check—from 371 to 397, and from 399 to 406, inclusive, and from 408 to 416, inclusive—they are all dated August 1st, 1839.

Q. What do they amount to?

A. $4,400—they are all one hundred dollar Checks.

Q. Can you give us the numbers of the Bonds issued upon the funding of those Checks you just described?

A. They are part in Bond No 886, all of Bonds 887, 888, 889, and part of 890.

Q. State to whom were these Bonds issued, and for whose benefit, if you know.

A. They were issued to John Kellogg, and I do not know but they were for him.

Q. Who was it handed you the Scrip for funding.

A. I think it was Gov. Matteson. I think it was his place to receive it, as he was *ex-officio* Fund Commissioner at the time.

Q. Has anything transpired since the funding of the Scrip above alluded to, to give you any impression who these Bonds actually belonged to at the time they were funded; and if so, state what it is.

Mr. Meggs (a juror) objected to the above question being answered by the witness.

The question being then referred to the Jury, it was decided to be a proper question.

A. I don't know anything has transpired to give me any different impression than that I had at the time they were funded. I have understood they were sent on to New York to be sold for Gov. Matteson.

Q. By Mr. McGraw. Who did you understand that from?

A. Mr. O. F. Lowe, of New York, wrote to me to that effect.

Q. Have you that letter?

A. I have it at the State House.

Q. Will you produce it?

A. I will, if the Jury will give me time. Here is the letter marked "B."

(COPY OF THE LETTER MARKED "B.")

NEW YORK, March 30, 1859.
65, Wall street.

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 8th came to hand, and I am surprised there was any hesitation in regard to funding the Canal Scrip under the law of 1857. If the Scrip is genuine and the law has not been repealed, there is no course for the Governor to pursue but to fund, as desired. If he declines to do so, you will oblige me by supplying Interest Stock for such portion of the arrears as he chooses to discriminate in favor of. I trust he will determine to fund all, as I do not care to have a small parcel that may be repudiated by-and-by.

I have been fully advised as to the Canal Scrip investigation, and although much feeling has been excited here in regard to it, I am truly pleased to inform you that your position in the matter has not impaired the respect heretofore felt for you by all who have experienced your courtesy and attention. The extremely censorious hint that there was collusion somewhere; but no one, so far as I know, has been so uncharitable as to connect your name improperly with the transaction. My business and friendly relations with Gov. Matteson have suggested to the unkindly disposed that I might have known of the fraud before it was revealed, or at the time of its consummation, and perhaps profited thereby, but the opinion is confined to that class whose mischievous propensity is greater than their power to fix defamation upon character. Soon after the issue of the first Bonds for the 90 day scrip, I sold for Gov. Matteson eighteen Bonds, Nos. 88 to 898. A part of these (886 to 899) were improperly issued, and are now held by some Banks in Illinois or Wisconsin. Can you inform me what Banks own them now? You can ascertain in the Auditor's office.

If the Governor has approved the law removing the agency, &c., I would be obliged for a copy, and also for instructions how to act as a Com'r for Illinois. About the 15th Mar h, 1855, Mr. Osgood receipted for the books, &c., to W. & S. and J. Wadsworth and at the same time the American Exchange Bank receipted to Gov. Matteson and Mr. O. Copies of all the receipts and statements were furnished the Governor.

I remain, very truly, your friend, O. F. LOWE.

Enoch Moore, Esq., Springfield, Ill.

Q. Is the foregoing a correct statement of your testimony as concerning the thing therein stated?

A. Substantially correct.

Q. Did Gov. Bissell examine this $93,500 funded since he came into office, that was handed you by Gov. Matteson?

A. I do not remember certainly whether I showed him any part of it before it was funded.

TESTIMONY OF GEN. FRY.

May 6th, 1859.

JACOB FRY called, appeared in Grand Jury Room and sworn.

Q. How long have you resided in Illinois?

A. I have resided here, or in this State, forty years, I think.

Q. Have you been acting as Canal Commissioner in this State? and if so, when did you commence and when did you cease acting in that capacity?

A. I commenced acting as Commissioner in March, 1837, and ceased acting as Canal Commissioner when Trustees, or Board of Trustees, of Illinois and Michigan Canal was organized, which took place in May, 1845, if I am not mistaken. I was then appointed by Gov. Ford as State Trustee, and acted in that capacity up to June, 1846 or '47.

Q. Were the affairs of the Canal during the time you were acting either as Trustee or Commissioner such as to require you, acting in conjunction with others, to issue any kind of indebtedness to contractors or other persons to whom the Canal was indebted?

A. The affairs of the Canal were such as required the Board of Canal Commissioners to issue both Scrip and Checks.

Q. Had you the power, or were you authorized by law, to issue the kind of Checks that were issued May 1st and August 1st, 1839?

A. We had—they were issued by authority of law.

Q. Can you state the amount issued in May 1st, 1839?

A. Of the regular Checks of the May issue, $219,324; and of what we termed the irregular Checks, $49,735—making a total of $269,059. The irregular Checks were Checks issued to a contractor on the Canal for the amount due him, or in such sums as he called for. If a balance was due him over and above the specific amount he had called for in one check, we paid him what we called regular checks for the balance. The regular Checks, both of the May and August issue, were issued in sums from $1 to $2, $5, $10, $50 and $100. The May issue was all made payable to the order of John A. McClernand, Treasurer, and the August issue to John Calhoun, Treasurer. The August issue was all $100's—of those denominated the regular Checks. All the Checks of the May and August, 1839, issue, were made payable ninety days from date, at the Branch Bank of Illinois, at Chicago. Three thousand eight hundred and twenty-two dollars of the regular May issue was registered and charged to the Treasurer, but never put in circulation.

Q. Here are some Checks, purporting to be of the May issue, Nos. 703, 271, 96, 207,—are they a portion of the May issue you have been describing?

A. They are.

Q. Have you any of the Checks of the August issue you have been describing?—if so, show them to the Jury.

A. I have, here. They are three in number; being Nos. 125, 922, 949. They are genuine, I think.

Q. How many of the August issue have you in your hand of the denomination of $100?

A. Forty-four—all hundreds.

Q. Did the Board ever issue them?

A. They never did—they never put them in circulation.

Q. Please give me the numbers.

A. They are Nos. 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416.

Q. Do you recognize this, or these Canal or Bank Checks, as you term them, as the same you have been describing, as of the May or August issue of 1839?

A. I do.

Q. Have they ever been paid, of your own knowledge?

A. They were paid by the Bank. We had the money there for that purpose—they took them up and charged us with the amount. General Thornton took up about one hundred thousand dollars of the May and August issue, as I now recollect.

Q. Has all of the May and August issue been paid and taken up? If not, what amount remains outstanding?

A. When I was superseded, in 1847, they were all paid and taken up except $315 of the May issue; and I reported the fact to the Governor and he laid it before the Legislature, as I see it has been published.

Q. Did you ever caution the State officers against receiving any of this kind of State or Canal indebtedness; saying it had all been taken up except $315?—and if so, when did you warn them?

A. During the session of our last Legislature, Mr. Campbell, of LaSalle, showed me a $100 Check of the May issue, and asked me if I knew about this. I told him I knew it was a counterfeit—that there were no $100 Checks in circulation—they have all been paid and taken up many years ago. I then wrote to Mr. Manning, calling his attention to it, and told him my recollection of the matter was that it was all paid, and asked him if I was correct—he answered me, I was correct. I then went and told Col. Dubois about it, and put them on guard about it. Mr. Dubois then called for Mr. Moore, and asked him if any of this kind of stuff had been funded. Mr. Moore remarked that a good deal had been funded. This was the first I ever heard of the fraud.

Q. Was Joel A. Matteson a contractor on the Canal at any time while you were acting as one of the Commissioners?

A. He was.

Q. Did you, or any of the Board, ever pay him for work done on the Canal with Scrip or Checks of the May or August issue?

A. I can't say whether any of the Checks above spoken of were ever paid to Joel A. Matteson, but my impression now is that there was some of the kind paid to him.

Q. Tell the Jury what you know—if anything—about the 90 day checks of the regular issue of date May 1st and August 1st, 1839, of all denominations, after they were paid off and returned to the Canal Office.

A. We got a box made and put all the Checks in it that were redeemed up to that time—the 90 day Checks of May and August issue. The denominations that were issued were $1, $2, $5, $10, $50 and $100. I speak of the regular Checks. There may have been irregular Checks in the box—my impression is there were—they were tied up in bundles with an envelop around them, and the amount of each package marked on the envelop. A schedule of the amount of each bundle was made, one copy of which was packed up with the checks in the box—another copy was kept by the Canal Board. The box was nailed and wrapped with red tape—an auger hole bored in the edge of the box where the lid and side join together—the hole filled with red sealing wax, and the impression of the official seal of the Board placed upon it. The box was then taken to Chicago by Mr. Manning, the Secretary of the Board, and deposited in the vault of the Branch of the State Bank at Chicago—remained there during my continuance in office as State Trustee, which, if my recollection serves me, was in May or June, 1847.

Q. About what time was this box packed?

A. My recollection is, it was packed in December, 1840.

Q. Have you any further knowledge about it?—if so, state all you know.

A. When I was superseded by Col. Oakley, I took his receipt for it—I have no further knowledge of it.

Q. Have you any knowledge of any other box being in the Bank, and containing property, or anything else belonging to the Canal Board?—and if so, please tell the Jury all you know about it.

A. There was a small box, about the size of a candle box packed by Col. Manning, some time in 1842, containing Canal Sight Checks and others of various denominations. There might have been some Scrip in it. A schedule was made of the number of packages and the amount of each package, and a copy left with the Board of Canal Commissioners, and the box turned over to Col. Oakley, and his receipt taken. The aggregate amount of Checks and Scrip in the box was a little over $25,000.

Q. By W. E. Moore.—Do you positively know that the packages put in the first named box contained the amount marked on their respective envelops?

A. I would not undertake to say positively that they did—I did not count them—but I have no doubt, in my own mind, but that they did contain the amounts so marked on the envelops.

TESTIMONY OF COL. MANNING.

May 7th, 1859.

Mr. JOEL MANNING sworn.

Q. Have you been acting as Secretary to the Board of Commissioners of Illinois and Michigan Canal, and if so, how long?

A. I acted as Secretary of the Board from the time of its organization till it went out of the hands of the State into the hands of the Trustees—from the winter of 1836 to the summer of 1845.

Q. Do you know anything about a certain class of Canal indebtedness, issued by the Board, denominated 90 day Checks—issued first of May, 1839, and first of August, 1839?

A. Those issued first of May, 1839, we denominated on our books as 90 day Checks, No. 1; and those of August, 90 day Checks, No. 2.

Q. Tell the Jury what amount of 90 day Checks, No. 1, was issued or put into circulation, of the May issue.

A. What we call the regular Checks are of the denominations of $1, $2, $5, $10, $50 and $100. The irregular Checks are those issued to contractors in such amounts as they requested.

Q. What amount of the regular Checks of the May issue was issued, and what amount was put into circulation?

A. Of this description of Checks there were $219,324 made, put into the hands of Secretary, and charged on the books to the Secretary and entered upon the register, but as they were not all needed, only $215,502 were put in circulation. Three thousand eight hundred and twenty-two dollars remained in the hands of the Secretary, in sheets, and not cut up.

Q. What amount of the August issue of the regular Checks was issued and put into circulation?

A. There was $30,000 in Checks of $100 each, fully executed, charged to the Secretary, and put into circulation, and I believe there were as many as three packages containing one hundred Checks each, of the same denomination, which was partially executed—some more, some less complete—which were never charged on our books or put into circulation, and considered and treated by us as blank Checks.

Q. Were all of these Checks made payable at the Branch Bank of the State of Illinois at Chicago?

A. I think they were all made payable at the Bank of Illinois at Chicago, to the order of the Treasurer—those of the May issue to the order of John A. McClernand, and those of the August issue to John Calhoun.

Q. How many of the Checks you have been describing, of the May and August issue of 1839, have been paid.

A. All but $315.

Q. What was done with them after they were paid and taken up?

A. Upon the return of the Checks to the office, they were carefully counted, entered on the register as returned, and the amount entered on the books of the office, the Checks themselves deposited in the safe, with the amounts noted on the wrappers of the several packages. This was done each time, as these Checks were returned. They remained in the safe until December, 1840, when a box having been prepared for the purpose, they were taken from the safe and carefully re-examined by Gen. Fry, myself and Mr. McFarlane, my clerk, and lists taken specifying the amounts in the packages, and then those packages containing all these Checks, at the time or up to that time returned to the office, were put into the box, together with other Checks, so returned, and withdrawn from circulation, with a copy of the said list put into the box, also one into the safe. The box was then closed and sealed up, and taken by me to Chicago and delivered to the Branch Bank there, to be put into their vault for safe keeping. At the time of packing up the Checks, as above stated, there were seven hundred and twenty-two dollars of them still not returned, part of which were subsequently returned, so as to reduce this amount to three hundred and fifteen dollars, as I have before stated.

Q. Please state to the Jury whether you had that box made—if so, describe it as minutely as possible, and how it was sealed.

A. I had the box made for the express purpose of packing the Checks in it. It was of pine boards, at least an inch thick, something like two feet square, a little less than that in height. The box was sealed by countersinking and filling with sealing wax, either over the screws or nails which fastened on the lid and bottom, or across the seams between the lid and bottom, so that they could not be taken off without breaking the wax, and upon this, while soft, was impressed the public seal of the Canal office.

Q. Did this box you have been describing contain the May and August issue of what you term the regular 90 day Checks?—and if so, are any part of this bundle the same Checks you put into that box?

A. I put into the said box all of the said Checks which had been returned to the office up to that time, and most of the Checks now before me, brought in by the Auditor, are the same that were packed in the box.

Q. Was any portion of these packed in the box canceled at the time they were packed?

A. We packed the Checks as we received them from the Bank—those of the denominations of $50's and $100's were not cut with a canceling hammer—a part of the smaller denominations might have been—I do not now recollect. In the condition, in this respect, as we received them, so we put them into the box, and I find, among the Checks now on the table before me, none of any denominations except fifties and hundreds of the said issues of May and August.

Q. You spoke of Checks of the August issue as being partially filled and put in three or more bundles of ten thousand dollars each—please tell the Jury what became of them, if you know—and were they canceled when you last saw them?

A. When we packed the box of which I have been speaking, we intended to put in all the Checks of the said two issues, then in the office, and we did put in those which had been circulated and returned, the sheets of the May issue which were executed but never circulated, and also all the unfinished Checks of the August issue—and at the same time we put them into the box they were not cut with a canceling hammer, nor in any other way defaced.

Q. Was the Scrip of the August issue which you now have in your possession, numbering in consecutive numbers from 371 to 397, 399 to 406, and 408 to 416, put into the box you have been describing?

A. The Checks before me for examination of the numbers above mentioned, were of the unfinished Checks of the August issue, mentioned in my former answer. I do not recollect at the time, of noticing these particular numbers, but as we did number quite a quantity of them, of these unfinished Checks, sufficient to extend to and beyond, I think, those numbers, and as we put all these incomplete Checks into the box, I am quite certain these were put into the box with the others.

Q. Were those ever put into circulation by any person or persons since they were put into the box; or, in other words, have you ever seen any of this kind of unfinished Checks in circulation?

A. I have never seen any of the Checks mentioned in my last answer in circulation, and I would not think they could be circulated in the unfinished and incomplete condition in which they are.

Q. Please tell the Jury the mode adopted by the Board of numbering those Checks of the May and August issue you have been speaking of—the denomination of $50 and $100?

A. When we numbered the May issue of fifty and hundred dollar Checks, we began, "A. No. 1," "A. No. 2," and so on through the whole, ending with No. 866; and when we began numbering the August issue, which were all hundreds, we began where we left off in May, the first number being "A. No. 867, 868," and so on regularly up to No. 1,000, and then began "B. No. 1," "B. No. 2," in regular order, through all. We numbered both finished and unfinished Checks of that issue.

Q. Do you know anything about any other box that contained any portion of the small issue of Checks of either the May or August issue? If so, please tell us all you know about it, and if it contained canceled Checks or uncanceled Checks?

A. In the spring of 1841 Gen. Fry requested me to go to Chicago and receive, on the part of the Board, the small at sight Checks issued by the Board upon the Bank, of the denomination of $1, $2.50 and $5, count the same, pack them in a box and deposit the box in the Bank vault. I did so, carefully counting these Checks, put up in a number of packages, and the several amounts marked thereon. These packages, when the counting was completed, were put into a small box. A list of these packages, with their amounts, was taken by Mr. Howe, Clerk in the Bank, one copy, I think, put into the box and one I received, and which I now have, and the date of the filing of it is April 27, 1842. This is what we call box No. 2, but has by some been called the candle-box, and was a box of about the size and description of a common candle-box. This box, after being thus packed, was fastened and sealed up and left with the Bank. After these Checks were thus counted they were all cut with a canceling hammer—I believe by Mr. Howe; if not by him, by Mr. Brown, the Cashier.

Q. Do you know of any other fact going to throw light or information on the fraud that has been committed upon the State, which has not been brought before the Jury by questions that have been propounded to you?

A. I do not now recollect anything of the kind.

(Conclusion to-morrow.)

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The Harrisburg *Telegraph* calls Simon Cameron "the favorite son of Pennsylvania," and exhibits an intense anxiety to make him a candidate for the Presidency. Such a nickname would kill any candidate. We have had one "favorite son" elected President, and nobody wants any more. Pennsylvania has no fondness for spoiled children, and does not intend to make a favorite of any of her sons. Those who conduct themselves in a filial manner may expect to be fairly rewarded for their good conduct *if they behave modestly*, but no one should claim a right to be pampered and indulged at the expense of the unobtrusive many, who make no claim to special favor.

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THE DRY GOODS BLOCK.

171....Removal....171

FREEDMAN, GOODKIND & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS, Have removed their Establishment to No. 171 Lake Street, (One door west of W. M. Ross & Co.'s,) And are now prepared to show their customers one of the LARGEST, BEST SELECTED and CHEAPEST Stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, that has ever been exhibited in Chicago. We would particularly recommend our splendid stock of SILKS of the latest importations. Summer Dress Goods of all Descriptions, SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, and a large selection of French, English and American Prints and Domestic Goods. In BONNETS, RIBBONS and MILLINERY GOODS of the latest styles we can offer great inducements to city and country Milliners. One trial will satisfy the most fastidious. FREEDMAN, GOODKIND & CO., No. 171 Lake street. je15-y

SUMMER DRESS GOODS.—T. B. CARTER Is now offering a large stock of ELEGANT ORGANDIES & ROBES, FRENCH LAWNS OF FINEST QUALITY. BEREGE AND GRENADINE ROBES, Pacific and English Lawns at 12 1-2 cts. BEREGES CHALLIES VALENCIAS. MOURNING LAWNS & ORGANDIES, GOODS FOR TRAVELING DRESSES. And a large stock of FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRINTS. 136 - - - Lake Street - - - 136

DRY GOODS. Cooley, Farwell & Co., Wabash Avenue. HAVE IN STORE A FRESH STOCK OF Staple and Fancy Goods, BOTH FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC, Cheap for Cash and Prompt Pay. [mh18]

MOURNING GOODS! MOURNING GOODS! IN VARIETY AT 150 . . Lake Street . . 150 A. G. Downs & Co. je4

CHOICE MILLINERY Just received from New York by MISS M. H. MARSH, No. 258 State Street. NEW AND ELEGANT FLOWERS in the latest and most desirable Colors. FINE SPLIT STRAW HATS. NEW DESIGNS FOR OUTREDE TRIMMINGS. BONNET RIBBONS of all Shades. Very Pretty French Veils. NEW VEILS FOR TRAVELING HATS. *Fine Leghorn Hats for Misses and Infants.* ☞ Choice Goods will be received weekly throughout the season. jel8-6t-d608

TRIMMINGS. No. 78 Lake Street, Chicago. We respectfully ask the attention of the Ladies of Chicago and of the Dealers throughout the Northwest, to our new and choice arrivals of Dress and Mantilla Trimmings, SHAWL BORDERS, EMBROIDERIES, *Laces and White Goods,* Gloves and Gauntlets, HOSIERY, SKIRTS, LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS, CORSETS At Wholesale and Retail. A. GRAVES, (Late C. T. Atkinson), 78 Lake street, Chicago. ☞ Orders receive our special attention. mh29

DR. CUTTER'S IMPROVED *Skirt Supporter,* Is an Article of Great Utility, which should be WORN BY EVERY FEMALE. This Supporter takes the weight of the skirt upon the Shoulders, the proper place, and relieves the stomach and abdomen, of that confinement and downward pressure, which is, by the most able Physicians, said to be the greatest cause of so much weakness, and premature death among females. By taking the weight of clothes from off the stomach upon the shoulders, one is enabled better to stand erect, and thereby expand the chest and breathe more freely. This every sensible person knows, is necessary to the full enjoyment of health. There are few ladies who have worn their clothes supported by the waist who have not suffered the faint, and often distressing feeling, and also weakness of back consequent thereto. Then why not from others take warning ere it be too late. Manufactured by CUTTER & WALKER, Lowell, Mass. A. GRAVES, (Successor to C. T. Atkinson,) *No. 78 Lake Street, Chicago,* Wholesale and Retail Agent for the sale of the above goods. ap13 c783 6m

KID GLOVES OF ALL COLORS CLEANSED. Our method of Cleansing Kid Gloves is the most perfect ever attained, leaving them FREE FROM STIFFNESS OR UNPLEASANT ODOR, AND AS SOFT AND ELASTIC AS NEW. ☞ Expenses of Cleansing only fifteen cents per pair. Samples can be seen and Gloves left at 78 Lake street. ap23-3m-d191 A. GRAVES, (Suc. to C. T. Atkinson)

THE "PUNCH CIGARS" ARE FAMOUS! Not from extensive advertising, but because they possess a peculiar sweetness or aroma, which wins upon the smoker, and which is the grand secret of their constantly increasing popularity. The Central Prescription Drug Store holds the EXCLUSIVE SALE of the GENUINE "Punch" for the West. All other "Punch Cigars" in this city are bogus, and of American manufacture. je13 BUCK & RAYNER, 92 Clark st., Larmon Block.

GREAT ASSIGNMENTS OF HARDWARE. The advertiser, a man of large experience, who has had 19 years experience in all branches of the Hardware, Iron, Stove, Tin and Agricultural Tool trade, and management of several Hardware concerns, will be posted in buying of Manufacturers, Jobbers and assignees, offers his services to an extensive trade... New York and Boston. Address Box 3390. jel5-1m-d544

Boots and Shoes.

BOOTS AND SHOES. Low Rents! Low Prices! PEARSON & DANA, 184 Lake Street, Having Re-Leased the OLD STAND at about one-third the former Rent, are now offering AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, The best and cheapest Stock of Boots and Shoes ever offered Chicago. Call and examine. my8-3m-d316

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS OF Boots and Shoes. We would call the attention of Country and City Dealers, to our stock of Boots and Shoes now on hand adapted to Spring and Summer Trade. We have the best article of Brogans made in New England of Cowhide, Kip, Calf and Enameled Leather, Men's half double sole, and Pump Kip Boots of assorted qualities and prices, Custom Made Double Sole, and half Double Sole thick Boots. Heavy Calf Boots, fine French Calf Boots, Gent's Calf, Cloth and Patent Leather Shoes and Gaiters, both peg and sewed. Ladies fine Heeled Gaiters, French Kid Slippers and Buskins, with and without heels. Fine styles of dress shoes for Misses and Children, and a complete assortment of Women's, Misses and Children's best qualities of pegged and sewed Calf, Goat and Enamel Lace Boots and Buskins, all of which we offer at low prices to cash buyers, or to prompt paying men who buy on credit. DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS. P. S.—We are Agents of CHASE, McKINNEY & CO. for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metalic Tipped Shoes. my5-3m-d181

MILLER & BROWN, Would respectfully call the attention of the Trade to their EXTENSIVE STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES At their new stand, NO. 54 LAKE STREET. With increased facilities for doing business, a large and carefully selected Spring Stock manufactured for and expressly adapted to the wants of the country, we are offering greater inducements than ever before. A large assortment of Custom Work constantly on hand. "Cash and Short Time" being our motto, we can afford and WILL sell for SMALL PROFIT. ☞ Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. MILLER & BROWN, 54 .... Lake Street, Chicago. 54 ap29 c976 2m

BOOTS AND SHOES. *Wholesale and Retail.* McDOUGALL, FENTON & CO., 190 Lake-st., Cor. Wells, Manufacturers of Men's, Boy's, Youth's and Children's Boots, Brogans, Oxford Ties, Congress Gaiters, &c., &c.; also, Ladies Britton Boots, Bootees and Shoes of all kinds and qualities. We would invite the especial attention of wholesale buyers to our extensive assortment of custom work. In our retail department may be found the best selection in the city for Ladies, Gents and Children, of all styles qualities and kinds, at prices lower than any other house, for the simple reason we do not have to pay the manufacturer or jobber a profit. Our Goods are all new and fresh. McDOUGALL, FENTON & CO., Manufacturers Wholesale and Retail, ap5 c679 d&wly 190 Lake street, cor. Wells

COPPER TOE.—Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tips FOR BOOTS AND SHOES. WADSWORTH & WELLS Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS AND SHOES, 60 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, Are the exclusive owners of this Patent into and for the States of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, and will dispose of exclusive town or county rights to dealers for the sale or manufacture of Boots and Shoes with Metallic Tips applied in said States. And are also the sole agents for the sale of Town and County Rights into and for the State of Illinois. WADSWORTH & WELLS Will keep, in connection with their other general stock, A Complete and Full Assortment of METALLIC TIPPED BOOTS AND SHOES. And will also keep the Metallic Tips to supply the demands of manufacturers in these States at prices regularly established by the Patentees, and from which no deviation is made in the United States. All infringments of their rights in this Patent will be dealt with according to law. ap5 1y

SOMETHING NEW!!! MITCHELL'S PATENT Metallic-Tipped Boot and Shoe. An improvement has been applied to Boots and Shoes, by which a Great Saving in Expense is made. Every Boot and Shoe Dealer knows that Children will wear out at the toe the best constructed shoe in four to six weeks, and that it has hitherto defied the skill of manufacturers to obviate this difficulty. THE "METALLIC TIP" meets and overcomes it. A small piece of copper is neatly fastened to the toe of the Boot or Shoe, affording a complete protection to it, and rendering the efforts of the most inveterate stamper ineffectual to kick or wear it out. We present this invention with the fullest knowledge of and experience in its Practical Utility. Having now for nearly two years been subjected to the severest tests, it has by its own intrinsic merits, actually surmounted every objection that could possibly be brought against it, as the accompanying certificates, which are but a fair average of hundreds of others, will abundantly corroborate. We have no hesitation in saying that the Metallic-Tipped Shoe is destined to entirely supersede, for Children and Youth, the old style; and we consider it a moderate statement, that one pair of the Metallic Tips will outwear two or three pairs of the old style, making a saving of nearly two-thirds in the expense of shoes. MESSRS. WADSWORTH & WELLS, OF CHICAGO, Have been appointed Agents for the sale of the Boots and Shoes, and are authorized to dispose of Town and County Rights. Communications addressed to them or the undersigned will receive proper attention. CHASE, McKINNEY & CO., 46 and 50 Water st., Boston, Mass. N. B.—This invention is a complete protection from the cutting of the Prairie Grasses, and is especially adapted to Miners' use, and all occupations which particularly expose the toe of the boot or shoe to being cut or worn. fa26-d1-1y

Paper Hangings.

WALL PAPER. 70 - - LAKE STREET - - 70 NEW PATTERNS. Never Before in this Market, JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE At Very Low Prices. PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE. NO. 70.....LAKE STREET.....NO. 70 *Window Shades.* OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. THE TRADE SUPPLIED AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES. E. G. L. FAXON, 70 - - Lake-st. - - 70 [my16-y]

DRAKE & BROTHER, 224 - SOUTH CLARK STREET. - 224. Have now in stock a new and full assortment of CHEAP PAPER HANGINGS. ☞ Paper Hangers and General Painters. ap8 c720 6m

PAPER HANGINGS. NEW SPRING STYLES. Splendid Array of Rich PARLOR AND HALL DECORATIONS. SELECTED ESPECIALLY FOR THE CITY TRADE. Having received our usual large and splendid assortment of all the late Spring Styles of WALL PAPER AND LINEN SHADES Of various designs, we respectfully invite the attention of our customers and house keepers generally that contemplate re-furnishing their houses with Wall Paper and Window Shades, to our large and complete assortment of the same. We are always prepared to execute Paper Hanging In all the various styles in a manner unsurpassed by any other house in the States, on the most favorable terms. Public Buildings, Churches, offices and Dwellings papered by contract or otherwise in a superior style, and all our work warranted to give perfect satisfaction or money will be refunded. H. W. ANDRESS & CO., Dealers in Plain and Decorative Paper Hangings, Venetian Blinds, Bordered and Transparent Window Shades, and Fixtures. 83 RANDOLPH STREET, mh11-6m-c622 Chicago, Illinois.

Public Houses.

HYDE PARK HOTEL. The undersigned, having leased the above House, respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally, that they will be ready to receive guests On or about the 25th inst. The advantages of this LAKE SHORE RETREAT, as a Summer Resort, are unsurpassed, it being of easy access from the city, by Railroad, Carriage or Lake. The house will be lighted with gas, and contain all other modern improvements. The grounds are beautifully diversified with Walks, Trees, Shrubbery, &c. Suitable buildings are being erected to be appropriated to fine amusement and benefit of the guests of the House. In short, nothing shall be wanting to make it a most delightful Summer Resort to either transient or permanent sojourners. Parties desirous of making arrangements for board for the season, can do so now, by applying at the Richmond House, Chicago. TABER, HAWK & CO., Proprietors. je3-1m-d497

LAKE VIEW HOUSE, H. W. CHESTER, Proprietor. Having purchased this well-known establishment, I have refitted the same, supplied it with new furniture, made a number of additions and alterations, calculated to meet the wants of the public, and hereby announce that it is now open and ready for the reception of guests. The locality of this Hotel has few equals in the Western country. Its proximity to the Lake Beach, the attractive scenery, bathing houses, boating, air, fine drives, all tend to recommend it as the most desirable spot for Western people to take refuge from heat, dust and epidemics. Gentlemen with their families who desire to pass a few weeks away from the heat and dust of the city, will consult economy as well as health and recreation by calling and selecting rooms at once. Stages run every hour to and from the Hotel. je14-1m H. W. CHESTER.

CONGRESS WATER.—Fresh, DIRECT FROM THE SPRINGS, —BY THE— BOTTLE, CASE OR GROSS. J. H. REED & CO., Druggists, Nos. 144 and 146 Lake street. je22

CITRATE MAGNESIA, FRESH AND SPARKLING, Prepared and sold by the BOTTLE OR GROSS by J. H. REED & CO., Druggists, Nos. 144 and 146 Lake st.

SODA WATER SYRUPS, of our own manufacture, Made from the Fruit and Pure. J. H. REED & CO., Druggists, Nos. 144 and 146 Lake st.

Educational.

AURORA INSTITUTE AND CLARK SEMINARY, Erected and furnished at a cost of over sixty thousand dollars, is located at AURORA, Kane County, Ill., forty-three miles from Chicago. The institution on the bank of the Fox River overlooks the city and a vast range of diversified country, and is in every respect beautiful and healthful in situation. The buildings are eminently beautiful and magnificent, built of cut stone, and in the best style of workmanship, and in every department is Fire-Proof... Every arrangement that could aid the comfort and convenience of the pupils... COURSES OF STUDY. ... The term commences September 1st, 1859. For Circulars containing full information address the principal, G. W. QUEREAU, A. M., Aurora, Ill. Hon. BENJAMIN HACKNEY, President. Rev. LEVI JENKS, Secretary. jel8-3m-d579

BOY'S HIGH SCHOOL.—The next term will commence MONDAY, April 18th, 1859. A. J. SAWYER, A. M., will continue to receive only twenty-five pupils into his school at his residence, 112 Monroe street, and he wishes none to apply for admission unless they are determined to do well for themselves. For the advancement of those admitted no pains will be spared by the teachers. ja31

BRYANT & STRATTON'S CHAIN OF *Mercantile Colleges.* Located at Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland and Detroit. Scholarships good through the entire "Chain Consolidation of Bryant & Stratton's Mercantile College" and Bell's Commercial College, now conducted as one institution, under the name and style of BRYANT... and Catalogue of thirty pages furnished gratuitously on application to the undersigned. ja22-dly BRYANT, BELL & STRATTON.

Pianos, Music, Etc.

STEINWAY & SONS Gold Medal Grand and Square PIANOS. ROOT & CADY'S, 95 - Clark Street, - 95 These Pianos have been awarded the First Premium wherever and whenever they have been brought into competition with the best makers of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Received the two first prize Medals at the Metropolitan Fair, Washington, 1855. The first premium (a Gold Medal) for the best Piano Forte at the American Institute, Crystal Palace, New York, 1855. The first premium (a Gold Medal) for the best Piano Forte at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, 1856. The first prize Medal for the best Piano Forte at the American Institute, Crystal Palace, New York, 1856. The first premium (a Gold Medal) for the best Grand Piano at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, 1857. The first premium at the State Fair, Detroit, 1857. The first premium at the State Fair, Richmond, 1857. Among the judges were the first musical talents of the country, such as Wm. Mason, Gottschalk, Wollenhaupt, etc. THEY GIVE UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION Wherever used. We challenge any one to furnish us with the name of a single purchaser of a Steinway Piano who does not prefer it to any made in the United States. Warranted for three years, and sold at New York Factory prices, thus saving Western purchasers both freight and exchange. E. T. ROOT, C. M. CADY. ROOT & CADY, 95 CLARK ST., CHICAGO. je21

PIANO FORTES.—Persons wishing to purchase a good Piano cheap, will find it to their advantage to call at L. PHELP'S PIANO FORTE WAREROOMS, No. 138 South Clark street, second floor, between Washington and Madison. Also, Pianos constantly on hand for rent. Tuning and Repairing done in the best manner. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos. Mr. P. has had some eighteen years experience in the manufacture and sale of Pianos, and he feels himself competent not to be outdone by any dealer in the West, in defies competition. je14-1y-d590

H. M. HIGGINS, MUSIC PUBLISHER, 45 Lake street, has still on hand the largest stock of Musical merchandise kept by any other house in the North-west. I am Sole Agent for the celebrated "Model Melodeon," made by Mason & Hamlin, Boston; also, agent for Lighte, Newton & Bradbury's PIANOS, with the "Patent Arch Wrest Plank," which is used by no other manufacturers in the world, and is the most important mechanical improvement. Instead of using iron, as most makers do—which gives the instrument a metallic and disagreeable sound—or using wood in the ordinary way, which renders it necessary to weaken the part of the instrument wherein the greatest possible strength is required—by cutting across the grain of the wood, Lighte, Newton & Bradbury have entirely overcome this difficulty... All kinds of Church Music Books for sale. The cheapest and latest Glee Book is the MINNE-HA-HA. Price, single copy, 75 cents, sent by mail postpaid; per dozen, $6.50. All orders must be addressed to H. M. HIGGINS, 45 Lake street, Chicago. ja15-1992-1y

JULIUS BAUER, 99 . . . South Clark St., . . . 99 Importer and wholesale dealer in Musical Instruments, Strings and Sheet Music. Also Sole Agent for the Celebrated Piano Fortes of Boardman, Gray & Co. Old Pianos taken in exchange for new Pianos, etc. Melodeons to rent. Pianos, Organs, Melodeons tuned and repaired, and improved all other instruments. All orders thankfully received and promptly executed by addressing JULIUS BAUER, je3-d461-1y No. 99 South Clark Street.

Wines and Liquors.

PRINCE IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE, FROM DE VENOGE & CO., Epernay, France. As used at the *Imperial Tables on the Continent of Europe.* A perfectly pure and delicate wine at a moderate price, admirably adapted to family use, and rapidly becoming an established favorite in the City of New York, having elicited the most flattering testimonials from the proprietors of the Howard Hotel, St. Nicholas Hotel, Western Hotel, Metropolitan Hotel, Astor House, Jones' House, and all the leading purchasers of Champagne in that city. Sold by the principal dealers throughout the country. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, Sole Importer, je2-1m Corner Broadway and Broom St. New York

EXCELSIOR DISTILLERY.—*Thomas Betts,* 13 Burling Slip, Cor. Water st. New York, DISTILLER OF Camphine, Alcohol & Turpentine, Also, Manufacturer and Dealer in BURNING FLUID, Spirits of Turpentine, Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Coal, Tar, Shoe and Brush Makers' Pitch, Ship Varnish, Oil Tar, and NAVAL STORES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. DOMESTIC LIQUORS, Gin, Brandy, Pure Spirits, French Spirits, New England Rum, Cologne, Spirits. [mh30 c634 3m]

W. T. SHUFELDT & CO., MANUFACTURERS FOR A. F. CROSKEY, 51 - - South Water Street - - 51 (Corner of Wabash Avenue,) Distillers of ALCOHOL, PURE SPIRITS AND WHISKIES. Also Manufacturers of Domestic Liquors, Burning Fluid, —AND— DEALERS IN HIGHWINES AND RECTIFYING COAL. ☞ The Trade Supplied at Market Rates and on Liberal Terms. au26-d69-1y

LA PERLE and RUBIS CHAMPAGNES. The undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the United States and Canada for the sale of the Champagne Wines Of Messrs. JACQUES GOERG & CO., at Chalons-sur-Marne, France. We present their Wines to the public under two brands, namely: LA PERLE AND RUBIS. The "PERLE" Wine is of exquisite flavor and fruity taste, and is guaranteed to compare favorably with any Wine in the American market. The "RUBIS" is a fine Cabinet Champagne, of a beautiful Ruby color, which is natural to the Wine. This Wine is undoubtedly one of the finest Cabinet Champagnes produced in France, and is MADE FROM GRAPES of the CHOICEST SELECTIONS. From the long experience, extensive possessions, and large means of the well known house of JACQUES GOERG & CO., and their determination to furnish WINES which shall meet with the approval of consumers, we feel persuaded that a trial will fully establish all we claim for the excellence of these Wines. CRAMER, ABEGG & M'CLOSKEY, 19 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK. The above Wines can always be had at J. E. S. FULLER & Co.'s, je3-3m-d461 37 South Water street. L. READ.

For Pike's Peak.

GEO. T. ABBEY, 186 Lake St Importer, Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Guns, Gun Materials, Revolvers, Bowie Knives, Fishing Tackle, Powder, Shot, Caps, Lead and Sporting apparatus generally. Guns and Rifles made to order. Repairing done in the best manner and warranted. ☞ Sole Agent for Hazard's Powder. my18-y

FOR THE GOLD MINES SHARP'S AND COLT'S RIFLES, COLT'S PISTOLS, BOWIE KNIVES, also, a large assortment of Target and other Rifles, Shot Guns, and other apparatus for a general outfit for the Mines, at 89 Lake street. mh23-c73-1y D. EATON & CO.

JOLIET GRAVEL.—The undersigned are prepared to furnish Joliet Gravel for improving the streets of Chicago to any amount required, and for quality of material and workmanship reference may be had to the lot just completed by us on Park Court for C. G. Wicker and others. Also—We will furnish gravel from the Summit for paving purposes to any amount required. my26-1m-d64 HARVEY DANKS, HARVEY DANK.

Medicines, &c.

Brown's Bronchial Troches.
Brown's Bronchial Troches.
Bronchial Troches.
Bronchial Troches.
Troches.
Troches.

"Pre-eminently the first and best." REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER. "I recommend their use to Public Speakers." REV. E. H. CHAPIN, NEW YORK. "Great service in subduing Hoarseness." REV. DANIEL WISE, NEW YORK. "I have proved them excellent for Whooping Cough." REV. H. W. WARREN, BOSTON. "Great benefit in affections of the Bronchial Organs." DR. J. F. W. LANE, BOSTON. "A simple and elegant combination for Coughs, &c." DR. G. F. BIGELOW, BOSTON. "Contain no Opium or anything injurious." DR. A. A. HAYES, CHEMIST, BOSTON. "Very beneficial in clearing the throat when compelled to speak though suffering from Cold." REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON, ST. LOUIS. "I heartily unite in the above commendation." REV. M. SCHUYLER, ST. LOUIS. "A friend having tried many remedies for Asthma was benefit, found relief from the Troches." REV. D. LETTS, FRANKFORT, ILL. SOLD BY— FENTON & CO., ap18-ly-c846 No. 94 Lake street.

STOMACH BITTERS

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, Sold by BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake street.
HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, Sold by E. T. WATKINS & CO., 30 State street.
HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, Sold by J. H. REED & CO., 144 and 146 Lake street.
HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, Sold by HAVEN, FARREL & CO., 77 Water street.
HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, Sold by SARGENT & ILSLEY, 140 Lake street.
HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, Sold by J. E. S. FULLER & CO., 37 Water street.
HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, Sold by ... & CO., ... Water street.
HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, Sold by L. READ & CO., 93 Lake street.
HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, Sold by O. F. FULLER & CO.
HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

Have, for their Tonic and other Medical Virtues, become so celebrated and popular, that unprincipled parties here and elsewhere have counterfeited them extensively, and to prevent deception we refer purchasers to the above parties for the genuine article or to the proprietors, Hostetter & Smith, ja27-c87-6m PITTSBURGH, PA.

GO TO HEAD QUARTERS! GO TO HEAD QUARTERS! For all Patent Medicines For all Patent Medicines, THE GREAT WESTERN DEPOT THE GREAT WESTERN DEPOT —AT— —AT— BOLLES, SMITH & CO.'S, BOLLES, SMITH & CO.'S, 124 *Lake Street.* 124 *Lake Street.* REMEMBER THE PLACE, REMEMBER THE PLACE, On Lake, near corner of Clark Street. On Lake, near corner of Clark Street.

☞ If you want a remedy for your COUGH go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO.'S, 124 Lake street.

☞ If you want a remedy to purify the Blood, go to 124 Lake st. BOLLES, SMITH & CO.

☞ If you want a Fever and Ague Remedy, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.

☞ If you want a Hair Restorative or Hair Dressing, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.

☞ If you want a Rheumatic Pill or Liniment, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake st.

☞ If you want a remedy for Piles, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.

☞ If you want a Hair Dye—warranted, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.

☞ If you want a Purgative or Cathartic Pill, go to B. S. & Co.'s 124 Lake-st.

☞ If you want a Pain Killer or Pain Extracter, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.

☞ If you want some Tonic Bitters or Scheidam Schnapps, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.

☞ For Duponco's, Clark's and Cheesman's Female Pills, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake st.

☞ For Cough Candies or Pulmonic Wafers, go to 124 Lake st. BOLLES, SMITH & CO.

☞ For a Powder, Paste or Fluid for the Teeth, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.

☞ For a Liver and Dyspeptic Remedy, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.

☞ For Vermifuge and Dyspeptic Remedy go to No. 124 Lake st. BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.

☞ For strengthening Plasters of all kinds go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.

☞ For a remedy for all Private Diseases, go to 124 Lake street, BOLLES, SMITH & CO.

☞ For a Remedy for Diseases of the Skin, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.

☞ For Fancy Soaps, Brushes and Toilet Articles, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.

☞ For Handkerchief Extracts and Perfumery, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.

For Trusses, Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters, they are agents for the manufacture, and will sell at low prices. BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.

TO RID YOUR HOUSE OF BED BUGS
TO RID YOUR HOUSE OF BED BUGS
Use Dutcher's Dead Shot,
Use Dutcher's Dead Shot,
THE BEST BUG POISON IN USE.
THE BEST BUG POISON IN USE.
AGENCY AT
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BOLLES, SMITH & CO.,
BOLLES, SMITH & CO.,
124 *Lake Street.*
124 *Lake Street.*

MORE TO BE ADMIRED THAN THE RICHEST DIADEM EVER Worn by Kings or Emperors. What? Why a Beautiful Head of Hair. Because it is the ornament God Himself provided for all our race. Reader, although the rose may bloom ever so brightly on the glowing cheek, the eye be ever so sparkling, the teeth be those of pearls, if the head is bereft of its covering, or the hair be snarled and shriveled, harsh and dry, or worse still, if sprinkled with gray, nature will lose more than half her charms. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, if used two or three times a week, will restore and permanently secure to all such an ornament. Read the following, and judge. The writer of the first is the celebrated Pianist, Thalberg: ... S. THALBERG. ... CHARLES CARDEW. ... J. O. KILBY. ... J. D. HOES. ... O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market st., St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

CONSUMPTION & CHRONIC DISEASES. DOCTOR H. READING Would announce to the citizens of Chicago and vicinity that he has returned from New Orleans and may now be consulted (except Saturdays and Mondays) from 8 o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M., for all diseases of the *Lungs, Throat, Heart, Liver, Female Complaints, and all Chronic Diseases.* ... ☞ Rooms at No. 109 ... street, corner of Washington, entrance on State street. my11-d...

Special Notices.

☞ Maravilla! Maravilla!! VILLA!—The most wonderful preparation known for destroying Dandruff, Curing Baldness, Relieving Sick Headache, Preventing the Hair from Falling Out, and Perfect Curls. Sold by all respectable Druggists and Fancy Dealers, and by the proprietors. Price 50 cents. CHARLES ERNEST & CO., 46 Maiden Lane, ... "It will accomplish all that is claimed for it, and need fear or mourn the loss of hair if they will use Maravilla." je29-4m-d519 J. M. BRADSTREET, 237 Broadway

☞ Those who are Curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. ... (lat manager at Batchelor's, N. Y.) has brought the ... facture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit ... and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 5 Tremont Block, ... the these curious productions of art. No scrutiny ... tect the artificial from the natural when adjusted ... head.

☞ Notice.—The undersigned ... Stockholders in the Merchant's Bank of Macon Georgia ... by the provisions of its Charter, made personally liable ... its issues. The notes of this Bank will be taken by ... deposit on the same terms as Kentucky, Indiana and ... H. A. TUCKER & ...

☞ Dr. Seelye's Liquid Catarrh Remedy.—Warranted to be a sure and permanent cure ... Catarrh Office room, 11 Merchant's Exchange, corner of ... and Wells Street. A circular, with full particulars ... ease, etc., will be sent to any address upon the receipt ... penny postage stamp. my21 d...

☞ Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Summer Complaint.—Maguire's Compound Extract of Bene ... is the best remedy known, for the cure of those diseases ... the Mississippi Valley it bears the highest reputation ... its curative properties. For children teething it is ... able. Prepared only and sold by J. & C. MAGUIRE, ... Louis, Missouri. BOLLES, SMITH & CO., Agents, je3-3mx No. 124 Lake street, Chicago.

Stationery &c.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, Successors to A. H. Burley & Co. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS ... STATIONERY AND MANUFACTURERS OF BLANK BOOKS, 123 - - Lake Street, Chicago - - ... J. M. W. JONES....J. H. PERDUE....J. R. SMALL. mh5-c870

INGERSOLL AND SIMMONS, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS, BOOK BINDERS AND RULERS. We are now prepared to manufacture Blank Books of ... description ruled and bound to any desired pattern, with ... without printed headings. Particular attention paid to ... ders from County Officers, Banks, &c. Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Shipping Bills, &c., Ruled and Printed to order. Magazines, Periodicals, etc., bound in any style. Old Books bound and re-bound. Terms ... Printing done with neatness and despatch. ... NO. 128 LAKE STREET, Northeast corner of Clark, (entrance on Clark street.) Post Office Box 3894. my25-ly-d...

FOUR SILVER MEDALS AWARDED FOR THE BEST BLANK BOOKS TO Munson & Bradley, Manufacturers and Dealers in BLANK BOOKS And every description of *Stationery,* 81 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO. Two Silver Medals AWARDED TO MUNSON & BRADLEY FOR THE BEST BLANK BOOKS BY THE Chicago Mechanics' Institute. NO. 81 LAKE STREET.

A SILVER MEDAL WAS AWARDED BY THE Illinois State Agricult'l Society FOR THE BEST BLANK BOOKS, TO *Munson & Bradley,* Stationers' Hall, 81 Lake street.

A Silver Medal was Awarded, AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE BY THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, TO Munson & Bradley Of Chicago, for the BEST BLANK BOOKS. mh8-c486-1y

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State-st. have now on hand the following sizes of print: ... 4,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes. 1,000 reams Manilla do. 1,000 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment ... 1,000 kegs of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink. All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest ... mh18 ☞ Cash paid for Rags.

Removals.

REMOVAL.—The undersigned has opened his new suite of DENTAL ROOMS on the corner of Dearborn and Washington streets. Main entrance 104 Dearborn street. Entrance to Ladies' parlor, 71 Washington street. J. A. KENNICOTT, Dental Surgeon.

E. W. DENSMORE, having removed to his new location, will continue in the Flour, Grain, Meal and Feed Business. As heretofore, and is also prepared to do a General Commission business, and make cash advances on consignments of property in store. 209 SOUTH WATER STREET, Corner of Wells...

REMOVAL. HARDENBERGH & WILLIAMS Have Removed to their New Store, No. 20 Lake Street, (Near the Central Depot,) CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, Where they will, with largely increased facilities, continue the LEATHER —AND— *Shoe Finding Business.* Their old customers and all in want of Goods in their line, may rely upon finding at their establishment, one of the fullest and best assorted stocks in the West, comprising in part Oak Sole Leather, Oak Upper, Hemlock do, Grain Upper, French Kip, Cordovan, American Kip, Russet Linings, American Calf, Pink Linings, French Calf, French Morocco, Hemlock Uppers, French and American Kid, Colored Toppings, Townsend's Kit, French Lasting, Crimping Machines, Lasts and Boot Trees. All of which they offer at the lowest prices for cash, or approved short time paper. ☞ Highest market price paid for Hides and Calf Skins. mh3-3m-d...

REMOVAL.—Mrs. Bates' Agency Office for Female Help. No. 171 Washington street, one door east of Wells st. Mrs. B. desires to acquaint her friends and the public generally that she has removed to the above location, and will continue to supply the ladies with Female Help at every station. ☞ Country help can be supplied at short notice. P. O. Box 3606. ap16-ly-c...

Dentists' Cards.

DRS. BAKER & BUSH, Dental Surgeons. CHICAGO, ILL. Office, Cor. Clark and Madison street.—Post Office Box ... my...-ly-d...

W. H. KENNICOTT, DENTIST, 131 LAKE STREET. ap14y

E. A. BOGUE, Dentist, Office, No. 141 Lake street, opposite ...

DRS. FULLER & A..., ... street, Chicago, Ill. ... done at any office. ...

DOCTORS WARNER & KETCHUM, DENTAL SURGEONS, Office, North-east corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, Stairs,) Room No. 1. ...

W. W. ALLPORT, DENTIST. Office and Residence, No. 23 Washington street. ap9-lyl-ly

DENTISTS—DRS. QUINLAN & CUSHING, SURGEON DENTISTS, Office—No. 82 Clark Street, Opposite the Court House. mh24-...-ly

Lumber.

J. W. SKINKLE & CO., Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Timber, Pickets ... Corner Canal and Jackson Streets, Chicago. ... J. W. SKINKLE & CO.

SAFETY

BY TELEGRAPH.

ADDITIONAL BY THE PERSIA.

PRUSSIA ABOUT TO MOVE ON ITALY.

GARIBALDI OCCUPIES BERGAMO

THE BATTLE OF MARIGNANO.

Revolution in Parma.

DANIEL, June 10.—Prussian commissioners were here yesterday negotiating for transport by Railway of Prussian troops. A satisfactory result was obtained without difficulty, and the commissioners started for Munich with a similar object.

MOVEMENTS OF GARIBALDI.

TURIN, June 10.—General Garibaldi occupied Bergamo on the 8th. Having learned that 1500 Austrians were coming from Brescia, he sent a detachment to meet them, and though the force sent was inconsiderable in number, they nevertheless beat the enemy.

MARIGNANO.

TURIN, Saturday, June 11.—Private letters from Milan respecting the battle of Marignano, states that 500 Zouaves were put *hors du combat*. The Austrians, who were 30,000 strong, suffered a loss of 1,500 killed and wounded, and 1,900 prisoners. The battle lasted nine hours. At 11 o'clock at night a battalion of Hungarians and Croats, who intended to surprise the village, were surrounded and defeated. The Emperor and King were always in the thickest of the fight. The military men are unanimous in praise of the strategetic combinations of the Emperor Napoleon. The Austrians were outstretched. General Baraguay d'Hilliers was sent to dislodge them, and took the village with but little loss. There are no further details. General Benedict commanded the Austrians.

AUSTRIAN ACCOUNTS.

VIENNA, June 10.—The Austrian official bulletin says Gen. D'Urbna is at Canonca, and the other corps d'armee at Magenta, where engaged in sanguinary fights. The enemy, in greatly superior force, appears to be advancing from Milan, and the Austrian army has therefore passed the Adda in good order, and are nearing the reinforcements in reserve. The courage of your armies is unbroken, and they are longing for a decisive battle.

EFFECT OF THE NEWS IN VIENNA.

The *Times'* correspondent at Vienna says the official Austrian bulletin, announcing the battle of Magenta, produced an indescribable effect in the Capital, and every one for a moment appeared to be stunned. Military men are indignant that the finest army Austria ever possessed should have been entrusted to such a bungler as Count Gyulai appears to be.

The Emperor of Austria has issued a proclamation to his subjects on the Ticino and Zorabarg, calling them to arms to defend the most righteous cause for which the sword was ever drawn. He confides to them the task of defending the frontier against the enemy, who has made himself an ally to revolt against the legitimate dominion established by God.

REVOLUTION IN PARMA.

The Duchess of Parma had quitted the ducky, leaving the government to the municipality, and releasing the troops from their oath of allegiance. The municipality have dispatched a deputation to the King of Sardinia, requesting him to accept the government.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Saturday 11th.—The attendance to the House of Commons was very numerous to-day, the expectations being that the address in reply to the speech from the Throne would be agreed to as amended. The House agreed to take the speech into consideration on Friday, and adjourned till that day.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

PARIS, Saturday, June 11th.—Gen. Schamm has been appointed chief commander at the camp at Chalons, where three divisions of cavalry are to be assembled.

Five Austrian prisoners have arrived at Marseilles and Toulon.

A Hungarian legion was organizing at Turin.

The London *Daily News* of Paris correspondent says that over 4,000 of the prisoners at Italiano, who took the earliest opportunity to give themselves up. They were always placed in the front, and were threatened in the rear if they showed that they did not fight well. Many of them offered to join the Allies, but their services have not been accepted.

Austrian transports which arrived with vessels in tow, have been stopped in Swiss waters and surrendered.

The Austrians have evacuated Levanto, abandoning their material of war, and taking shelter in vessels on the Swiss waters.

The King of Sardinia had issued a proclamation to the Lombards, saying their independence having been secured, a regime liberal and durable will be established. He also eulogizes the Emperor Napoleon, and calls upon the Lombards to join them on the battle-field.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Private letters received here from El Paso and Arizona to the 7th of June, state that the late attempt to revolutionize Chihuahua by Jose Maria Zuloaga, has been entirely suppressed, and Zuloaga, surrendering without a battle, was pardoned.

Hon. John Ms., and Hon. Richard Mowry, of Arizona, are the guests of Judge Hart, of El Paso. Extensive preparations were being made to give Mr. Pheips a grand reception in New Mexico.

The people of Arizona adhere to their determination to take no part in the New Mexican election on the ground of disfranchisement. A memorial to Congress, of having no fair representation or vote.

No United States Court will be held at Mesilla during this year.

Arizona will send her own delegates to Congress. If Lieut. Mowry consents to run again he will be elected without opposition.

Hon. M. A. Otero will be returned to Congress as delegate from New Mexico without serious opposition.

Horace Greeley was expected to arrive at El Paso in July.

Some reforms in the present system of advertising and the delivery of letters being necessary, the Post Office Department will speedily adopt such as may seem practicable and efficient, and will hold its officers to strict accountability for their own mistakes.

From Oregon, Fraser River and California.

SF. LOUIS, June 21.—The Overland mail, of the 10th has arrived.

The Oregon Legislature met at Salem on the 16th ult. Luther Elkins was chosen President of the Senate, and W. G. H. Vault Speaker of the House.

Judge Williams and Mr. Grover, the late Representative, are the prominent candidates to supersede Delazon Smith in the United States Senate.

The news from Fraser River continues discouraging. The shipments of gold are small.

Gov. Douglas has issued a decree providing for the naturalization of aliens after three years residence.

Business at San Francisco was dull, with no prospect of a speedy revival, owing to the large stock on hand. Eastern shippers must discontinue heavy shipments.

New York Diversions.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The negro Jourdan who committed the outrage on the little girl is still in danger of lynching by the excited people of the neighborhood where the crime was committed. The 2nd Ward Station was besieged all day by an angry crowd, but was preserved intact by the presence of the police. Had the culprit Jourdan fallen into their hands, he would have met a speedy retribution.

Last evening, Justice Connolly held an examination at the Station House, it not being thought advisable to remove him to the Tombs, and held the prisoner to bail for $5,000.

The little girl Lena Pickle lies in a critical condition.

In the case of Meyer Goldsmit, the man who was brought here from St. Louis on a requisition, a writ of *habeas corpus* yesterday by Justice Clerke, returnable at 10½ A. M., this morning before Recorder Barnard. The writ was discharged and the prisoner remanded by the Recorder.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The successful bidders for furnishing stationery for the House reports are Taylor & Maury of Washington, and Isaac Ames of New York.

The New Orleans papers of Friday, which are furnished by Southern Mail, state that the stockholders of the Louisiana and Tehuantapec S. S. Co., have voted with a singular unanimity for a call of an additional installment of 10 per centum on their subscription, with a view to enable the company to carry out its mail contract, and perfecting such other arrangements as will secure success to the enterprise.

A Negro Case at the Capital.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Judge Merrick to-day remanded to Hagerstown, Md., a colored woman who has been residing here for twelve years, and who was claimed under the Fugitive Slave Law. The Court having no power to pass upon the question of her freedom, it must be decided in Maryland. There was a large number of blacks gathered about the Judge's chamber, who manifested much interest in the progress of the case.

From Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, June 22.—The steamship Charles, with dates from Havana to the 19th inst. has arrived here.

Sterling exchange, 19@20 per cent. premium. Bankers are paying New York, 4@5 per cent., and on Boston, ½ per cent.

The Boston Hostimen.

BOSTON, June 22.—U. S. Marshal Freeman received a telegraph dispatch this morning, purporting to come from the President, requesting Freeman, the ring-leader of the mobbers of the whale-ship Junior. Pleasure was to be here on Friday. The Marshal has telegraphed back that he will obey a written order, which will probably reach here to-morrow.

The Whaling Steamer Sunk.

BALTIMORE, June 22.—The Winans experimental steamship had been sunk at the wharf in consequence of a previous neglecting to close a supply pipe. Her fire engines are expected to be repaired for use, and they will probably succeed in raising her to-morrow.

Severe Hail Storm.

ALBANY, June 22.—A violent hail storm prevailed in this vicinity yesterday, covering the ground to a depth of several inches. Much grain is said to be destroyed, owing to the large stones and showers set up by storm.

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 19, 1859.

There is not a single new feature in the money market, and former quotations must be repeated, viz: exchanges, ¾ per cent. premium, and scarce. Gold same figure. Discounts easy at 10 per cent. Street rates nominal at 1@2 per cent. per month with few transactions.

The imports from foreign countries continue to be large, if indeed their amount should not exceed serious alarm. We present the following tables, taken from late New York exchanges, which we present to the careful consideration of our readers.

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Good and General Merchandize at the Port of New York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the Week:	1857.	1858.	1859.
Dry Goods	$1,126,909	$765,125	$1,060,422
General Merchandize	2,505,651	1,713,383	2,175,389
Total for the week	$3,732,560	$2,484,508	$3,235,811
Previously reported	133,775,642	85,977,805	109,479,594
Since Jan. 1	137,508,202	88,462,313	114,656,005

The Imports, it will be seen, continue to be excessive, considerably exceeding the great year of 1857. Meantime the exports of produce, &c., show a falling off during the week of $700,000.

The following is a comparative statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from New York to foreign ports for the week and since Jan 1:

	1857.	1858.	1859.
Total for the week	$1,564,020	$1,732,429	$1,032,042
Previously reported	31,115,621	30,958,911	27,50...405
Since Jan. 1	32,197,290	27,692,370	28,501,475

Here we have an increased import since January 1, as compared with last year, of $35,700,000 while our exports in the same period show an increase of less than $1,000,000.

The following is a comparative statement of the value of exports from the commencement of the year to June 16:

	1857.	1858.	Increase.	Decrease.
Cotton	$8,906,189	$6,598,314	$1,307,875	
Flour	4,196,071	3,885,773		1,200,040
Corn Meal	20,813	14,297	26,515	
Wheat	1,456,768	29,499		1,397,269
Corn	1,015,303	92,950		922,152
Rye	1,000,000	1,284,291	284,291	
Pork	441,514	1,000,402	403,887	
Total	11,527,074	8,425,570	1,900,568	3,519,412
Decrease as compared with 1858				1,618,704

From the above facts and figures it needs no argument to show that the country is again plunging into the most foolish extravagance, which in a few months may result in serious disaster. The shipments of gold continue heavy, and where the matter is to end no one can foresee. Money continues easy in New York, and this of course tends to foster speculation in foreign goods. Our advice to our readers at the West is to beware, and by no means to buy what they cannot pay for in cash. If another crash must come, let Eastern importers and speculators, whose recklessness is endangering the financial soundness of the country, suffer its consequences.

LARD TO ARRIVE.—Messrs. Thompson Brothers, of No. 2 Wall street, says of Hand Warrants:

There is more activity in Land Warrants. We quote to-day as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
40 per acre	110c.	110c.
80 per acre	95c.	98c.
120 per acre	80c.	85c.
160 per acre	80c.	80c.

INDEPENDENT BANKS OF VIRGINIA.—Treasurer Calloway, of Virginia, writes as a letter in reference to the independent banks, for which we are under many obligations to him. He says, in conclusion: "I take this opportunity to state that the circulation of all the independent banks of Virginia is secured by the deposit of at least dollar for dollar of their issues, and several times, and the legal requisition of 20 per cent. of their capital in specie; also individual liability on the part of the stockholders. Now, I submit the question, what more desirable security as to the security of the circulation of the independent banks?"—*Guyine, Day & Co.'s Bank Note Reporter.*

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 22, 1859.

The receipts and shipments of Breadstuffs, etc., during the past twenty-four hours were as follows:

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—JUNE 21.

	Flour. bbls.	Wh't. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Bar. bu.	Rye. bu.	Hogs. No.
By Canal	170	3672	31203	1936	...	...	...
By N. J. R. R.	1000	3700	3500	3000	...	...	1500
By E. R. R.	161	250	3400	...	...	...	185
By H. R. R. R.	1000	714	...	...	...	...	...
By C. R. & R.	394	3000	1110	...	10	109	...
By N. H. R. R.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By C. A. & R. R.	...	655	...	...	...	45	60
Total	1046	11640	37413	5505	10	109	725

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE—JUNE 21.

To Buffalo	2000	6000	...	...	...
To Oswego	50	4000	...	...	...
To Albany	10	...	500	...	...
To Other Ports	...	10	...	...	...
Total	2060	4040	2345	...	...

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE TO-DAY.

Lumber, feet	1,739,300	Flour, bbls	...	4,073
Chicago, No	87,000	Wheat, bu	...	4,741
Corn, bu	1,000	Corn, bu	...	45,000
Pickets, No	12,000	Meal, bags	...	12
Wood, cords	776	Barley, bu	...	1,000
Coal, tons	405	Hightwines, bbls	...	115
Shingles, No	317	Dry Hides, No	...	1,000
Pork, pkgs	94	Hemp, bales	...	11
No. R. Hides	1,000	Lard, pkgs	...	2,500
Mdse tons	260			

The Wheat market opened firmer (this morning, and sales were made at an advance of 1@2c on the ruling prices yesterday morning. After the receipt of the New York dispatches, however, a further advance took place, and during the afternoon there was a strong speculative feeling, and a large amount changed hands at various prices for future delivery,—the market changing its tone and figure several times each hour. Upwards of 80,000 bushels were sold and contracted for at $1.25@1.28 for No. 1 Red; $1.08 for No. 2 Red; $1.04 for No. 1 Spring; 86@92c for Standard Spring; and 78c for No. Spring. There was also disposition to operate in Winter Wheat that has been observable for two weeks past, but the bulk of the transactions was in Standard Spring. At the close the market was unsettled, and liable to advance or recede 1@2c at any moment—closing nominal at 89@90c for Standard Spring. Flour was dull and inactive. Corn continues firm. About 26,000 bushels changed hands at 69c for Canal afloat; 67c for No. 1 Railroad; 64½@64c for No. 2 Railroad; and 63c for Rejected. Oats were quiet—buyers and sellers being 1@2c apart. No transactions reported in Rye or Barley. Provisions inactive. Hides firm and in good demand. Wool quiet and unchanged. Potatoes in better supply, and market less buoyant. Highwines nominal at 25c. Freights unchanged. Vessels take corn to Buffalo at 3c, and wheat to Milwaukee at 9c.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Receipts, 5,212 bbls flour; 6,279 bu wheat; 15,184 bu oats; no corn.

The following table from Wm. G. Cutting's circular, gives the receipts and exports of flour and grain at this port for the year ending to-day:

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS FROM SEPT. 1 TO JUNE 20.

	Flour bbls.	Wheat bu.	Rye bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.
By canal and river	1,757,000	4,400	94	55	4,430
By railroad	14,000	4,419	94	55	4,430
Other sources	1,740	15,000	50	50,250	5,571
Total	49,456	23,778	594	72,005	56,430
Exported	1,707,000	146,467	1,000	1,196,510	1,000
Consumption	164,000	144,211	1,000	1,196,510	1,000
Stock	20,000	20,773	...	48,505	...
Surrey	11,000	14,416	...	17,910	...
Dry Goods	1,000	440	...	15	...
Total Grain	309,394	327,807	...	327,735	...

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 22.

FREIGHTS.—Schr W. H. Craig, corn to Buffalo at 3c; Schr Live Yankee, wheat to Milwaukee at 9c.

FLOUR.—Receipts, 1,044 bbls; shipments, 2,420 bbls. Market steady.—300 bs No 1 at 5.12 cash; 100 bs do at 5.10; 150 bbls Spring Extra, mixed brands, at 5.12½.

WHEAT.—Receipts, 14,669 bu; shipments, 4,040 bu. Market—Unchanged. Sales were:—2,000 bs No 1 Red at 1.26; 1,000 bs do at 1.26; 3,000 bs do at 1.25; 300 bs do at 1.20 on track; 300 bs do at 1.27 on track; 1,000 bs No 2 Red at 1.00; 800 bs inferior to logs at 1.20 on track; 200 bs Rejected at 80c in store. Receipts—Declined 1c. Sales were:—300 bs No 1 at 1.22 on track; 1,000 bs do at 1.21 in store; 3,000 bs Standard at 98c; 2,500 bs do at 91½c; 5,000 bs do at 9½; 4,000 bs do at 91c, seller's option all this week; 1,000 bushels do at 90½c, seller's option this week; 2,000 bushels do at 90c, seller's option this week; 5,000 bushels do at 90c; 10,000 bushels do at 90c; 6,000 bushels do at 90c, seller's option this week; 2,000 bs do at 90c, seller's option this week; 2,000 bs do at 89c, seller's option this week; 2,000 bs do at 88c, seller's option next twenty days; 1,000 bs do at 88c, for 30th July; 500 bs No 2 Spring at 78c.

CORN.—Receipts 37,413 bu; shipments, 37,845 bu. Market firm. Sales were:—4,000 bs Canal at the afloat; 300 bs No 1 at 68c on track; 1,000 bs do at 68c in store; 1,000 bs do at 68½c; 2,000 bs No 2 at 65c in store; 1,000 bs do at 63½c in store; 1,000 bs do at 63c delivered; 200 bs Rejected at 60c in store.

OATS.—Receipts, 5,505 bu; no shipments. Market inactive, with some in query at a further decline. Sales were:—300 bs no 1 at 46c delivered; 300 bs do at 38c on track.

RYE.—Receipts, 110 bu. Market nominal at 60@60c.

BARLEY.—Receipts, 10 bu. Market nominal at 65@70c.

HIGHWINES.—Receipts, 50 bbls. Market quiet at 25c.

ALCOHOL.—Manufacturer's prices 18c.

PROVISIONS.—Mess Pork, $17@17.25; Mess Beef, $10; Cut Meats scarce; 8a.on quiet.

LARD.—Receipts, 41,329 lbs. Market nominal at 11@11½c.

TALLOW.—Receipts, 310 lbs. Market firm, with a good demand at 10@10½c.

HIDES.—Receipts of 810 lbs. Market very firm, with an active demand for Green Salted. Sales to-day were at the following quotations: Green Salted, 5½@6c; Green Calf, 11c; Kip, 9@9c; Dry Calf, 17@18c; Dry Flint Hides, 17@17½c—the latter for a choice lot of selected.

Albany Cattle Market.

[From the Evening Journal of Monday.]

WEST ALBANY, June 20, 1859.

The following statement shows the receipts of live stock via the New York Central Railroad:

	This week.	Last week.	since Jan. 1.
Cattle	3,104	3,139	59,176
Sheep	6,427	2,436	73,912
Hogs	1,114	114	5,230

CATTLE.—There is no particular quotable change among the cattle owners this week. The receipts the past few days were quite large, but not more than the demand to average. As the receipts increased the demand decreased, and prices remained about the same. Drovers would be willing to get money—the week before they made little or nothing, and have this week—but as a whole, with very few exceptions, do not. The receipts of each day for Monday would exceed 500, but Tuesday is a lamb.

How long one of the ruinous dilemma was the leading question among drovers on Saturday and yesterday, and finally, in the afternoon, a meeting was held at the Delavan, at which it was resolved to hold from the New York market this week, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. A paper was drawn up to this effect, and signed by some thirty of the owners, who represented about 2,000 head. A circular now here—each pledging himself, as a gentleman, to stand by the resolutions. The object of their action was to take out as much of his stock as he pleases to the Brighton market, and then withdraw the remainder—which, he plotted, but only one-half of each drove can be disposed of on N. Y. account. Having proceeded thus far, they adjourned to meet Messrs. Wm. H. Hartle, Joel Dailey, and John Bryant) were appointed to inspect the drove. The object of the latter including those who took droves over the Erie Road, to join the Brighton movement. Saturday, 1 P. M., was the time set. Should they succeed, well and good; but if their favorable proposition is not accepted, they will then act as the property, or rather profit of the move, why, then the agreement contained in the circular will be signed by all, and will be crowded into New York without delay. A very pleasant contemplation for drovers, no doubt,—but we should fear will prove most disastrous to holders.

Very few changing hands, and we quote prices this week only nominal:—

Superior	This week.	Last week
First quality	6½@6¾	6¾@7c
Second quality	6@6½	6@6½
Third quality	5½@6c	5½@6c
Inferior	5@5½	5@5½

HOGS.—Very few arriving. Store pigs are worth 8@8c. A lot of corn fed 'averaging 180 lbs each sold for 6¾c, and a few lots of extra quality 3c. right back from New York sold for 6¾c.

Foreign Markets.

PER PERSIA.]

LIVERPOOL, June 11.

BREADSTUFFS.—The following are the closing quotations: Flour, 24s@26s. Wheat.—Western Red (nominal); Western White, 10s@10s 3d. Corn.—Yellow, 34s@34s. Oats.—Yellow, 24s@25s. Barley, 34s@35s.

PROVISIONS.—Beef, 110s@120s. Pork, 77s@80s. Bacon, 57s@58s. Lard, 63s@64s. Cheese, 60s@62s. Tallow, 50s@52s.

ASHES.—Pots, 33s. Pearls, 34s. Sugars at 27s.

STOCKS.—Firmer but closed weak. Ky's 6's 101; Mo. 6's, 74; Ill. Cen. 1st, mort. 96; Illinois Cen. Bonds 94; Panic Mail 86; N Y C 78; Reading 48 (5 p); M S gu 20; L S 59; Pan 117, ctf, dividend 6 per cent.

Buffalo Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] BUFFALO, June 22.

FLOUR.—Quiet and unchanged. Sales of 1,000 bbls at $6.00 for State; $5.75@5.87 for Ohio; $5.75@6.00 for extra Michigan, Indiana and Ohio, and 7.50@7.75 for double extra.

GRAIN.—Wheat dull, and no sales. Corn opened firmer, but closed on receipts of New York markets at early sale of 41,000 bushels at 68c, later 4,000 bs do private—supposed 65 to 1 c. Oats in good demand—sales 6000 bushels at 38c. Barley dull and heavy. Rye dull and heavy.

FREIGHTS—Dull.

LAKE IMPORTS.—3,000 bbls flour; 25,000 bs wheat; 10,000 bs corn.

CANAL EXPORTS.—300 bs wheat; 11,000 bs corn.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, June 22.

CATTLE.—Market very dull, and prices of beef cattle easier —ranging from 8 to 10½c. A few extras sold at 11@11½c. Average prices, 9@10c. Retail, 8@12c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—A fair business was done in sheep and lambs at about 4c under the rates of Wednesday last. Lambs, 10a.; for fat extra stock. Receipts, 6,000 head.

SWINE.—Declined ½c. Quotations, 6¾ of 6½c. Receipts, 6,000 head.

Albany Market.

[From the Evening Journal of Monday.]

WEST ALBANY, June 20, 1859.

The following statement shows the receipts of live stock via the New York Central Railroad:

	This week.	Last week.	since Jan. 1.
Cattle	3,104	3,139	59,176
Sheep	6,427	2,436	73,912
Hogs	1,114	114	5,230

CATTLE.—There is no particular quotable change among the cattle owners this week. The receipts the past few days were quite large, but not more than the demand to average. As the receipts increased the demand decreased, and prices remained about the same. Drovers would be willing to get money—the week before they made little or nothing, and have this week—but as a whole, with very few exceptions, do not. The receipts of each day for Monday would exceed 500, but Tuesday is a lamb.

How long one of the ruinous dilemma was the leading question among drovers on Saturday and yesterday, and finally, in the afternoon, a meeting was held at the Delavan, at which it was resolved to hold from the New York market this week, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. A paper was drawn up to this effect, and signed by some thirty of the owners, who represented about 2,000 head. A circular now here—each pledging himself, as a gentleman, to stand by the resolutions. The object of their action was to take out as much of his stock as he pleases to the Brighton market, and then withdraw the remainder—which, he plotted, but only one-half of each drove can be disposed of on N. Y. account. Having proceeded thus far, they adjourned to meet Messrs. Wm. H. Hartle, Joel Dailey, and John Bryant) were appointed to inspect the drove. The object of the latter including those who took droves over the Erie Road, to join the Brighton movement. Saturday, 1 P. M., was the time set. Should they succeed, well and good; but if their favorable proposition is not accepted, they will then act as the property, or rather profit of the move, why, then the agreement contained in the circular will be signed by all, and will be crowded into New York without delay. A very pleasant contemplation for drovers, no doubt,—but we should fear will prove most disastrous to holders.

Very few changing hands, and we quote prices this week only nominal:—

Superior	This week.	Last week
First quality	6¾@7c	6¾@7c
Second quality	6@6½	6@6½
Third quality	5½@6c	5½@6c
Inferior	5@5½	5@5½

HOGS.—Very few arriving. Store pigs are worth 8@8c. A lot of corn fed 'averaging 180 lbs each sold for 6¾c, and a few lots of extra quality 3c. right back from New York sold for 6¾c.

New York Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, June 22.

FLOUR.—Very heavy, 50@10c lower. Sales of 13,000 bbls at 5.05@5.15 for super state, 5.20@5.30 for extra state, 4.70@4.90 for round hoop Ohio, 5.05@5.15 for trade brands, 5.00@5.10 for fancy, 5.20@5.40 for extra Ohio, 5.10@5.15 for family brands, 5.30@5.40 for extra Genesee, 5.10@5.15 for Michigan, Indiana and Illinois, and 7.50@7.75 for double extra.

GRAIN.—Wheat dull, and no sales. Corn opened firmer, but closed on receipts of New York markets at early sale of 41,000 bushels at 68c, later 4,000 bs do private—supposed 65 to 1 c. Oats in good demand—sales 6000 bushels at 38c. Barley dull and heavy. Rye dull and heavy.

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SWINE.—Declined ½c. Quotations, 6¾ of 6½c. Receipts, 6,000 head.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 22.

WEATHER.—Warm and pleasant, with a light wind from the East.

ARRIVED FROM CHICAGO.—At Buffalo, June 20th, Prop. Mayflower, and schr Rainbow.

CLEARED FOR CHICAGO.—From Buffalo, on the 20th.—Schr. J. H. Tiffany.

From Cleveland, on the 20th.—Brig Gen. Worth.

VESSELS PASSED DOWN.—Dunreary, June 21.—Up—Props. Iron City, Cuyahoga, Mendota; brig Empire State; schrs. International, Bay Horse, Hartford, Bee.

Down.—Prop. Chicago; barks Clayton, Hungarian; schrs Commodore, Julia Smith.

LIST OF VESSELS PASSING THROUGH THE WELLAND CANAL.—Furnished to the Board of Lake Underwriters.—The following vessels passed the Port Colborne Lock from 4 o'clock P. M. on the 17th June, till 4 o'clock P. M. on the 20th of June, 1859:

Bound W'st—June 17th, none; on the 18th, none.			
Bound East—June 17th, prop Sky State; on the 18th, back			
London; schr. J. H Drake.			

PASSPORT HARBOR.—An order has been received from government to have a beacon, lightvessel at the end of the pier in Passport harbor until the obstructions at the mouth of the harbor are removed. A light is also to be kept in the lighthouse on the hill.

AN EXTRAORDINARY FLEET.—On Sunday more than 40 lay vessels of one kind and another passed Detroit, as was ascertained by actual count. This is said to be the largest number of the kind ever seen in sight at one time, and is the largest number that has passed in any one day for our knowledge. Many of the ships had cargoes of coal, and it is dying out.—Det. Adv.

VESSEL ON FIRE.—Yesterday afternoon, about two o'clock, the propeller Ontonagon, Capt. Green, in tow of the tug John Hey, took fire by sparks from the tug getting in the fly-leg, [We would suggest a wire netting to cover the ends of her head gear. Fire was towed to Windsor dock, where she now lies.—[Det. Free Press.

☞ Yesterday 20. Wm. Curtis, while fishing for an anchor just from the end of the breakwater, fell overboard, and was drowned. A number of sailor whites just lab in the river for shore Everyone.—Ft. Huron Com.

PASSPORT HARBOR.—Capt. Ing, arrived from below, in towing the barge this evening, struck the reef on the west side, where she now lie, unable to get off.—[Manitou Times.

PASSE BUFFALO.—The propeller Rocket, Capt. Rice, arrived to-day from Buffalo, with merchandise and railroad iron.

PROPELLER CLEARING.—The propellers clearing to-day are—the propeller Wisconsin, Capt. Hickey, for Ogdensburgh, with flour, wheat, corn and hay; the propeller, Queen City, Dickerson, for Cleveland, with flour, corn, hay and high wines; and the propeller Galena, Capt. Steele, for Buffalo, with flour, pig lead and salt.

FOOT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.....June 22.

Sunr Planet, Sweeney, Milwaukee, 213 kgs beef, 317 bs pork, 30 bbls lard.

Sunr Hiram, Morgan, Grand Haven, 20 pkts fish, 400 feet lumber.

Brig Mayflower, Rice, Buffalo, 160 tons coal, 6 tons rr iron.

Brig Rochester, Hatchet, Cleveland, 400 tons coal, 22 tons wool, 30 tons sundries.

Schr Ida, Bowden, Bay, Buffalo, 400 t coal.

Schr J B Hamilton, Hamilton, Buffalo, 400 t coal.

Schr Sir Wm Wallace, Jones, Buffalo, 400 t coal.

Schr Lady Franklin, Flood, Grand River, 197 m lumber, 97,700 lath.

Schr North Star, Roberts, Blakeville, 112 cds wood.

Schr Calcutta, Long, Blakeville, 97 cds wood.

Schr Ocean Wave, Hall, Blakeville, 100 cds wood.

Schr Bern, Bosch, South Haven, 70 cds wood, 36 cds bark.

Schr J. Cramer, Furlong, Grand River, 82 m lumber.

Schr Seaside, Smith, Sheboygan, 1,200 barls, 5 cds wood.

Schr Mount Vernon, Hatfield, Manitou, 100 m lumber, 55 m shingles.

Schr Rambler, MacKinnan, Grand River, 92 m lumber.

Schr Schooley, Simmons, Amsterdam, 56 cds wood.

Schr Wheat gale, Burch, Centreville, 55 cds wood.

Schr New Examiner, Gennanee, Blakeville, 60 cds wood.

Schr Lee and Scott, Scott, White Lake, 160 m lumber.

Schr Laurel, Reed, Pt. Sauble, 65 m lumber.

Schr Rapid Transit, Gish, Sheboygan, 100 cds wood.

Schr Octavia, Johnson, Kalamazoo, 56 cds wood.

Schr Ontario, Gunderson, Racine, 1,200 bushels barley.

Schr Warren, Christianson, Port Washington, 70 cds wood.

Schr Orion, Goldsmith, Blakeville, 54 cds wood.

Schr Kewaunee, Connaght, Grand Haven, 68 m lumber.

CLEARED.

Sunr Planet, Sweeney, Milwaukee, 161 bbls agric'l imp'ts 97 cases nails.

Sunr Huron, Keegan, Grand Haven, 80 kegs nails.

Sunr Hiram, Morgan, Grand Haven, 20 bbls fish, 5,807 lbs corn, 86 bales hemp, 68 bris hickwines.

Prop Western Metropolis, Hickey, Oswego, 3,100 dry hides, 400 bu wheat, 92 bales hemp, 16 bris flour.

Prop Chicago, Dickerson, Ontonagon, 20 bbls pork, 29 bris lard, 1200 pigs lead, 50 bris highwines, 400 bu salt.

Brig Algonac, Grant, Oconto, light.

Schr Ida, Bowden, Bay, Buffalo, light.

Schr White Cloud, Leary, Pentwater, light.

Schr Wm Aldridge, Butchelly, Two Rivers, 40 bbls provisions.

Schr Cascade, Long, Blakeville, light.

Schr Hero, Bosch, South Haven, light.

Schr E Cramer, Furlong, Grand River, light.

Schr Seaside, Smith, Sheboygan, light.

Schr Maple, McNamara, Grand River, light.

Schr Rambler, MacKinnan, Grand River, light.

Schr Whirwind, Burgh, Centerville, light.

Schr Chicago, Dickerson, Ontonagon, light.

Schr Octavio, Johnson, Kalamazoo, light.

Schr Warren, Christianson, Port Washington, light.

Schr Warren, Christianson, Port Washington, light.

Schr Mount Vernon, Hatfield, Manitou, 100 m lumber, 55 m shingles.

Schr Orion, Goldsmith, Blakeville, 54 cds wood.

Schr Kewaunee, Connaght, Grand Haven, 68 m lumber.

Brig Algonac, Grant, Oconto, light.

Schr Ida, Bowden, Bay, Buffalo, light.

Schr White Cloud, Leary, Pentwater, light.

Schr Wm Aldridge, Butchelly, Two Rivers, 40 bbls provisions.

Schr Cascade, Long, Blakeville, light.

Schr Hero, Bosch, South Haven, light.

Schr E Cramer, Furlong, Grand River, light.

Schr Seaside, Smith, Sheboygan, light.

Schr Maple, McNamara, Grand River, light.

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Schr Octavio, Johnson, Kalamazoo, light.

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Schr C Reeves, Donahoe, Oswego, 10,000 bs corn.

Schr Japan, Sorrel, Oswego, light.

Schr Torrent, Pringle, Buffalo, 30,000 bs corn.

Schr Kennedon, Connaght, Grand Haven, light.

LUMBER MANUFACTURERS

ASSOCIATION.—The Rooms of the Association, in Lind's Block, will be open each morning, from eight to nine o'clock, as a Lumberman's Exchange, at which time and place all resident and transient Lumbermen, City and Country Dealers, Vessel Captains, and others interested in the trade are invited to attend.

ROBERT H. ROSS, Secretary.

EVERALEE WOOD Secretary. my25-6mdtw-4266

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